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VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

Survey Shows Material Reduction in Peas, Beans, and California Crops—Muskmelon Seed Output Doubled.

The aggregate commercial production of vegetable seed in 1921 is estimated to be less than last year's small production. Data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates reveal drastic reductions in the acreage and production of a number of important kinds, while a few kinds show an increased production.

The production of dwarf snap beans is 60% of that of 1920 and about one-third of that of 1919 and 1918. Garden pole beans show a reduction of 50% from the average of the past three years. The production of garden peas is less than 30% of last year's record production of 87,309,000 lbs. and about 50% of the average for the previous four years. Sweet-corn production is placed at only 4,183,000 lbs. compared with 12,870,000 lbs. last year, or less than 40% of the average for the past five years.

Carrot, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnip, radish, and salsify are among the California vegetable seed crops which show a production less than the small 1920 production. A marked reduction is also reported for spinach, tomato, pumpkin, and winter squash seed.

INCREASES SHOWN BY SOME ITEMS.

Outstanding among the few items showing an increase is the muskmelon, the production of which is reported to be 395,000 lbs., compared with 169,000 lbs. in 1920 and an average of only 217,000 for the past five years. Compared with 1920, cabbage, garden beet, celery, kale, watermelon, and summer squash show a small increase in production. The accompanying table gives in detail the estimated acreage planted, abandoned, and harvested and the total production of vegetable seed for 1921. Estimates of the production for the years 1920 and 1919, previously published, are shown for comparison. Attention is called to the fact that in the compilation of the 1921 figures, reports of actual or estimated production were received from 94% of all growers. The 1921 acreage and production of the 6% not reporting are estimated on the basis of the average percentage of the total production controlled by them during the years for which their reports are available and upon miscellaneous current data, and the estimates are included in these figures.

Although the concerns not reporting represent only 6% of the total number of

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets during the week under review witnessed declining prices on nearly every class of receipts, lambs being the only class to register gains. Eastern fresh meat markets were generally dull; the Chicago market, however, was fairly firm (p. 322).

Wheat prices climbed upward slightly during the week. Corn closed fractionally lower (p. 330).

Fruit and vegetable shipments continued to decrease rapidly. Prices of most lines were slightly lower. Cabbage, however, advanced sharply (p. 328).

Butter markets gained strength as the week progressed. Trading on the cheese markets continued quiet (p. 327).

Hay receipts at central western markets were curtailed by inclement weather. Eastern markets were dull and lower. Increased activity was reported in the feed markets (p. 331).

Several seed articles of timely interest appear in this issue (pp. 332 and 333).

Cotton prices declined sharply (p. 334).

The receipts and disposition of live stock at public stockyards during October are given in tabular form on pages 324 and 325.

EASIER PRICE TENDENCY SHOWN BY COTTONSEED MEAL.

Manufacture so Far This Year Exceeds Expectations—Domestic Demand Unimproved.

The manufacture of cottonseed meal and cake since Aug. 1 has been much heavier than was expected. This was primarily due to the fact that ginning this year commenced earlier than usual with the result that almost half (44.5%) of this year's cotton had been ginned prior to Sept. 25. This means that almost half of the entire season's supply of seed is already in the hands of, or on its way to, the mills and that from now on offerings to the mills will not be so heavy.

It is thought by the trade that old stocks of seed have been cleaned up by farmers because of the higher prices paid and that less of this year's seed crop will be retained to be used for fertilizer than last year, because of the relatively lower prices at which manufactured fertilizer is available.

There is considerable speculation at present as to the extent to which supplies of meal and cake will fall short of requirements, particularly because the latest ginning reports indicate that the actual production of cotton will likely exceed the earlier estimate.

The 1920–21 cotton crop of 13,440,000 bales produced 1,877,000 tons of cake and meal.

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KANSAS CITY CALF RECEIPTS BREAK FORMER RECORDS.

Past Three Months Period of Exceptional Runs—Good Demand for Stockers Serves to Retard Declines.

Record-breaking runs of calves have been received at Kansas City during the past three months and apparently the heavy marketward movement is not yet at an end.

The first new record to be established occurred on Sept. 19, when 7,475 calves were received. The previous high mark for a single day's run occurred on July 15, 1919, when total receipts amounted to 7,374 calves. This new record, however, stood for less than a month, for on Oct. 10 total receipts of calves amounted to 8,140. One week later 8,093 calves were received, making three days within less than a month on which the previous high mark had been exceeded.

A new weekly record was established during the week ending Oct. 15 when a total of 20,061 calves reached the Kansas City market. The previous record of 19,770 head occurred during the third week of June, 1919.

GENERAL MOVEMENT INDICATED.

That these record-breaking runs were not due entirely to temporary conditions but were rather an evidence of a great general movement was indicated by the fact that each of the past two months has in turn established a new record for monthly receipts of calves. The previous high mark of 65,835 calves was credited to August, 1920. During September of the current year, however, 65,895 head were received at Kansas City, and this number exceeded the previous record by just 60 head. But even this record was short lived, for during the following month of October 76,265 calves arrived, a number which exceeded the previous month's total by 10,370 head.

Furthermore, consideration of a still longer period shows that total calf receipts during the first 10 months of 1921 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1920 by 19,183 head.

Various explanations of this exceptionally heavy marketing of calves through the Kansas City market have been offered, but there seems to be little doubt that, in some cases at least, forced liquidation has been in evidence. It should be added, however, that cattlemen have been encouraged to market their calves by the somewhat contrary movements of the markets for cattle and calves during the past few months.

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Live Stock and Meats

LIVE STOCK PRICES IN GENERAL SLUMP TO LOWER LEVELS.

Sensational Declines Made by Veal Calves—Hogs Show Downward Tendency—Lambs Advance.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Receipts of live stock at 10 large primary markets for the week ending Nov. 12 totaled approximately 232,200 cattle, 556,800 hogs, and 229,300 sheep, compared with actual receipts of 191,318 cattle, 466,399 hogs, and 249,445 sheep the week previous, and 315,896 cattle, 560,705 hogs, and 304,607 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—While receipts of cattle at the 10 principal markets were considerably less than a year ago, a depressed condition in the dressed-meat trade and a comparatively narrow volume of orders on eastern account at the western markets proved very bearish factors, and sharp declines were the rule on practically all grades and classes of cattle at most of the points under review.

The drop in veal-calf prices was the most sensational—prices declining generally $1 to $2, with Chicago reporting a flat $2 break. Omaha registered the smallest decline on veal calves, prices there dropping only 50¢ to 75¢.

SCARCITY OF CHOICE STEERS.

The quality of beef-steer offerings generally was very plain, resulting in prices being relatively well sustained on the few good and choice light and medium-weight corn-fed steers and also on yearlings. With the exception of St. Paul, where, due to comparatively light receipts, a smaller decline was noted, yearlings declined mostly 25¢ to 50¢. On short-feds and warmed-up steers losses of 50¢ to 75¢ were general at all points under review except St. Paul.

As has been the case recently, top prices on yearlings and light steers were no criterion as to the general market. For instance, choice 920-lb. yearling steers and heifers topped at $11.75 at Chicago and choice 1,318-lb. steers brought $10.25, while $8.60 took ripe 1,848-lb. Angus bullocks which had been on full feed for more than a year, and the bulk of grassers and short-feds cleared around $6 to $8.35.

Kansas City reported an $11.25 top on yearlings, the highest price of the year, but nothing else passed $9.75 at that point. No heavy steers passed $9.25 and sales above $8.25 were scarce, with the bulk of all classes and grades of killing steers at $5.75 to $7.50. Omaha reported choice yearlings up to $10.50, but the bulk of all weights at $6.75 to $8.25, with light warmed-up lots selling down to $6, and the bulk of grassers at $5 to $5.75. East St. Louis also had a top of $10.50, but the bulk at that point cleared around $5 to $7.25. A few corn-fed steers reached $9.50 at St. Paul.

The proportion of northwestern range grassers was moderate and country competition on these prevented more than a 25¢ decline, with some of the lower-priced grades steady at Omaha and St. Paul. The movement of cattle from Virginia and other Southeastern and Eastern States, which has been of moderately liberal volume, shows a marked decrease and the conclusion of the trade is that eastern killers who have been filling many of their orders from that source will soon have to depend on the western markets for a larger part of their needed supplies.

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle to the country from markets under review was comparatively moderate and at most points prices worked lower, Chicago and Kansas City reporting 25¢ to 50¢ breaks. Country buyers are still watching for bargain sales in stock and feeding cattle, however, and buying was not particularly active even at the break.

A spread of $4.75 to $6 took the bulk of stocker and feeder steers at most points, with choice light stockers selling practically as high as choice feeding steers. Comparatively few sales of feeding steers were reported above $6, and at St. Paul, where quality was plain, a spread of $4 to $5 took most of the grades that went to the country late in the week.

BEST VEALERS DECLINE SHARPLY.

The bearish onslaught on veal-calf prices sent the best vealers at Chicago $2 under the previous week's close, $9 to $9.25 taking most of the good and choice light vealers that sold on packer account toward the end of the week. Heavy calves worked 50¢ to 75¢ lower at Chicago, with smaller declines noted elsewhere. All grades of she stock and bulls worked lower in sympathy with the generally bearish tendency. Canner stock sold relatively higher than fat classes.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs at 10 markets during the week under review showed a substantial increase over those of the preceding week and a slight decrease compared with the corresponding week last year. Chicago receipts at 180,600 were the largest since the week ending Mar. 5. The combined Monday and Tuesday run of 95,000 at Chicago was the largest since February, and a price recession averaging about 60¢ compared with the preceding Saturday was enforced at the close on Tuesday.

With a big holdover of over 19,000 on Friday, the average cost of packer and shipper droves that day fell to $6.94, the lowest since early in January, 1916. The week's average cost at $7.12 was also the lowest since that time and 47¢ below the previous week's cost. The average weight increased 1 lb. moving up to 227 lbs.

Shipping outlet was unusually broad for this time of year, the week's total shipments from Chicago being 48,400, or over 25% of the

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GENERAL DULLNESS PREVAILS IN EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.

Lamb Only Class to Register Gains—Prices at Chicago Market Fairly Well Maintained.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.]

General dullness was an outstanding feature of eastern fresh-meat trade during the week ending Nov. 12. Although slight advances were made on Monday, the week's range of prices on all meats except lamb, which made substantial gains, was practically in line with the low spots of the previous week. Lower temperatures at Chicago had a stimulating effect on demand at that market, and only slight declines were registered.

Beef.—With generous supplies carried over from the previous week and normal daily receipts during the week, fresh beef trade at eastern markets was dull with prices tending lower. Comparatively few choice steers were offered and these held relatively steady. Although at some markets a moderate movement to freezers began early in the week, it did not check the downward trend of prices on lower grades, and these closed weak and unevenly 50¢ to $1.50 below Monday.

CHICAGO MARKET GENERALLY STEADY.

Under a fairly constant demand prices at Chicago were generally steady with a week ago on all grades of both steers and cows. Although bulls continued in light supply, the narrow demand resulted in general weakness and closing prices were 50¢ lower at all markets.

Kosher beef was in fair demand both at Chicago and eastern markets, and, barring slight fluctuations at New York, prices were steady to firm.

Veal.—Although Monday's opening prices of veal at eastern markets were unevenly $1 to $3 higher than the previous Friday, a generally slow demand resulted in sharp daily declines. On Thursday this condition resulted in a demoralized trade at Philadelphia and practically all bids were accepted. New York lost all of Monday's gains and closed barely steady with a week ago. With no good veal offered and only light offerings of medium and common grades, prices at Boston remained unchanged.

Under moderate receipts consisting mostly of northwestern calves of lighter average

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt	Cost.
Chicago	232	$7.40	229	$7.01	222	$7.13	209	$7.22	230	$6.94	232	$6.97	227	$7.12	226	$7.59	235	$13.01
E. St. Louis	193	7.60	199	7.11	198	7.24	200	7.27	202	7.21	202	7.25	198	7.33	198	7.73	191	13.24
Kansas City	216	7.15	215	6.86	218	6.87	223	6.72	231	6.88	192	6.87	218	6.89	213	7.36	218	12.82
Omaha	252	6.82	254	6.57	246	6.67	252	6.55	262	6.40	251	6.40	254	6.60	260	6.95	261	12.59
S. St. Paul	236	6.75	215	6.46	216	6.55	213	6.65	221	6.51	210	6.64	219	6.58	221	6.93	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	83,376	28,094	55,282	180,643	48,419	132,224	88,180	31,198	56,982
Denver[1]	22,546	13,033	2,353	4,961	.....	5,658	52,667	56,690	3,897
East St. Louis	37,974	20,533	9,866	81,586	37,332	29,783	8,574	1,263	5,288
Indianapolis	7,127	3,686	3,386	36,204	12,762	23,501	2,114	1,878	377
Kansas City	72,060	40,497	27,527	42,068	10,707	31,610	17,141	5,019	11,815
Oklahoma City	7,637	1,093	4,820	2,073	813	1,389	261	.....	261
Omaha	30,834	17,246	13,588	32,956	6,230	26,726	25,428	5,489	19,939
St. Joseph[2]	12,723	4,114	7,467	35,437	3,070	32,092	10,183	166	9,405
St. Paul	34,874	15,993	17,925	65,081	18,849	43,390	29,364	7,783	20,417
Sioux City	12,311	7,009	4,456	21,377	5,036	15,372	7,363	2,652	5,438
Wichita[2]	10,422	6,394	2,111	6,455	.....	6,276	630	.....	64
Total	331,884	157,692	148,781	508,841	143,218	348,021	241,905	112,238	133,883
Previous week	270,734	126,567	124,826	432,626	124,448	289,722	316,411	160,204	148,035

[1] For the five days ending Thursday, Nov. 10. [2] Week ending Friday, Nov. 11.

weights than usual, choice veal declined $1 at Chicago with all lower grades about steady.

Lamb.—Except Philadelphia, where lamb trade was slow, there was marked improvement in the demand both at Chicago and eastern markets, and prices were firm to higher. Choice lamb was in light supply and registered the greatest gains. Philadelphia lost all of Monday's gains and closed barely steady. Other markets closed firm at advances ranging from $1 to $2 over the previous week.

Mutton.—Good mutton was scarce at all markets and in relatively good demand. Good quality handyweights were generally firm and scored an advance of $1 at Chicago. Lower grades were slow but practically unchanged from a week ago.

Pork.—All fresh pork markets were unsettled and the slumpy conditions of the previous week continued. This was due to some extent to the decline in live-hog prices. Monday's gains at eastern markets were practically lost by midweek, and the downward trend continued to the end of the week. At Philadelphia conditions bordered on demoralization near the close. Closing price ranges were widened and all markets closed unevenly $1 to $3 under a week ago.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Nov. 12 amounted to 865 bales weighing 410,778 lbs., valued at $40,920. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 5,325 bales and 295 sheets, weighing 1,807,886 lbs. and having a valuation of $393,121.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Nov. 11.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	12,364	6	26,158
Denver [1]	10,364	.....	49,248
East St. Louis	10,231	347	353
Fort Worth	5,676	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,416	376	89
Kansas City	33,631	1,205	4,835
Oklahoma City	1,093	813	.....
Omaha	16,352	.....	5,489
St. Joseph	2,992	325	866
St. Paul	12,620	1,799	1,883
Sioux City	5,924	373	1,619
Wichita	4,429	.....	.....
Total	117,092	5,244	90,540
Previous week	87,143	5,878	97,259
Same week last year [2]	100,035	11,063	90,020
State destination:			
Arkansas	94	626	.....
California	400	.....	.....
Colorado	6,418	.....	30,950
Connecticut	30	.....	.....
Illinois	20,675	638	2,153
Indiana	5,697	376	2,566
Iowa	17,955	2,029	2,435
Kansas	17,465	178	1,539
Kentucky	617	.....	.....
Louisiana	25	.....	.....
Maryland	116	.....	.....
Massachusetts	10	.....	.....
Michigan	572	.....	14,566
Minnesota	1,200	617	1,214
Missouri	11,309	347	3,710
Nebraska	13,727	136	20,635
New Jersey	31	.....	223
New York	988	.....	6,689
North Dakota	120	.....	.....
Ohio	4,977	110	1,446
Oklahoma	3,853	187	.....
Pennsylvania	6,087	.....	.....
South Dakota	412	.....	1,946
Tennessee	52	.....	.....
Texas	2,021	.....	.....
Virginia	32	.....	.....
West Virginia	1,714	.....	.....
Wisconsin	410	.....	468
Wyoming	85	.....	.....
Total	117,092	5,244	90,540

[1] Week ending Nov. 10. [2] Denver not included.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$7.15	$7.25	$6.75	$6.65	$6.65
Bulk of sales	6.55– 6.80	6.85– 7.10	6.25– 6.75	5.65– 6.60	6.00– 6.50
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	6.65– 6.85	6.60– 6.90	6.25– 6.70	6.00– 6.65	6.00– 6.15
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	6.70– 6.85	6.85– 7.00	6.40– 6.75	6.20– 6.65	6.10– 6.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common choice	6.65– 6.85	6.90– 7.10	6.25– 6.75	6.40– 6.65	6.25– 6.65
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	6.75– 7.25	7.00– 7.40	6.50– 6.75	6.35– 6.50	6.50– 6.65
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.00– 6.50	5.50– 6.00	5.65– 6.10	5.40– 6.00	5.75– 6.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	5.75– 6.15	5.25– 5.50	5.00– 5.65	5.25– 5.50	5.50– 5.85
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.25– 7.90	7.35– 8.50	.....	.....	7.25– 7.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	.....	6.25– 7.75	6.75– 7.50	7.00– 7.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.25–11.50	8.25–10.00	8.10–10.75	7.75–10.75	.....
Good	7.75– 9.75	7.25– 9.00	6.40– 8.60	7.00– 9.00	7.75– 9.50
Medium	5.75– 8.90	5.25– 7.25	5.15– 6.75	5.25– 7.50	5.25– 7.75
Common	4.75– 5.75	4.75– 5.25	4.25– 5.15	4.50– 5.25	4.25– 5.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.75–12.00	10.50–11.75	9.90–11.25	10.00–11.25	.....
Good	9.00–10.75	8.25–10.50	6.50– 9.90	6.75–10.00	8.50–10.25
Medium	5.75– 9.00	4.75– 8.25	5.10– 6.85	5.00– 6.75	5.25– 8.50
Common	4.75– 5.75	4.00– 4.75	4.00– 5.10	4.00– 5.00	4.00– 5.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.35– 8.75	3.75–10.25	3.50– 7.90	3.50– 8.25	3.25– 8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.25– 6.00	3.25– 5.75	3.35– 5.35	3.50– 5.50	3.00– 6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.00– 5.75	3.00– 6.25	2.50– 4.85	2.50– 5.75	2.50– 5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25– 3.25	2.25– 3.50	2.25– 3.35	2.50– 3.50	2.00– 2.75
Canner steers	3.00– 4.00	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.25	2.75– 3.50	2.50– 3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.00– 9.00	5.50– 9.75	5.50– 8.00	5.50– 9.50	4.00– 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00– 6.75	3.00– 7.50	2.50– 5.50	2.75– 5.50	2.75– 5.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	4.85– 6.50	4.50– 6.00	4.35– 6.60	4.50– 6.50	4.00– 6.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.65– 6.50	4.25– 6.00	4.10– 6.50	4.25– 6.50	3.75– 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75– 6.25	3.25– 6.50	3.00– 6.50	3.00– 7.00	3.25– 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.90– 5.00	2.75– 5.25	2.50– 5.25	2.75– 5.50	2.50– 4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.00– 6.00	4.75– 5.75	4.75– 7.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75– 4.75	2.75– 4.50	3.25– 4.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75– 9.40	7.50– 8.75	7.75– 9.00	8.50– 8.75	7.00– 8.50
85 lbs. up	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 8.65	.....
Culls and common	5.75– 8.50	4.50– 7.00	4.50– 7.50	6.00– 8.00	4.00– 6.75
Feeding lambs	7.40– 8.40	.....	6.25– 7.75	7.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.75– 7.75	5.00– 7.00	5.00– 6.50	5.25– 6.50	4.75– 6.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00– 6.25	3.75– 5.50	3.75– 4.85	4.00– 5.25	3.50– 5.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	2.75– 4.75	2.50– 4.25	3.00– 4.00	2.50– 4.25	2.50– 3.50
Culls and common	1.50– 2.50	1.00– 2.50	1.25– 2.75	1.25– 2.50	1.00– 2.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 15.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 18.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 7.[1]	Oct. 18.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00
Good	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	16.00–17.50	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	14.50–16.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	12.50–14.00
Common	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	8.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	.....
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.00	9.00–10.00
Common	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	8.50– 9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	7.00– 8.00	.....	.....
Common	6.50– 7.00	7.50– 8.00	7.50– 8.00	6.00– 7.00	6.50– 7.50	8.00– 8.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	22.00–23.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00
Good	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	20.00–21.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00
Medium	15.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00	18.00–20.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Common	11.00–14.00	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	.....	.....	10.00–15.00
Mutton—						
Good	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	8.00– 9.00	11.00–12.00
Medium	8.00–10.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	7.00– 8.00	9.00–10.00
Common	5.00– 7.00	5.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.00	7.00– 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	21.00–22.00
Good	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00
Medium	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	8.50–11.00	8.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	23.00–25.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	28.00–29.00
10–12 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–23.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	26.00–27.00
12–14 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	25.00–26.00
14–16 lbs. average	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–22.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	17.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	.....	12.00–13.00	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–10.50	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	19.00–20.00	.....	22.00–23.00
Boston style	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	19.00–20.00

[1] Nov. 8 was a holiday in the New York market.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR OCTOBER.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	1,995	1,852	196	324	48	67	1,799	1,528	662	397	36	78				
Amarillo, Tex.	9,538	13,018	146	263	6,147	6,657	9,392	12,755	146	263	146	263	(1)	(1)	574	1,467
Atlanta, Ga.	2,375	2,117	1,274	1,508	782		1,101	609	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			205	580
Augusta, Ga.	1,279	794	748	594	302	133	338	200	408	67	341	67	65		136	169
Baltimore, Md.	27,143	29,404	13,109	17,000	1,500	1,000	14,034	12,404	7,789	7,958	4,000	4,315			121	324
Birmingham, Ala.	2,452	3,304	2,293	3,191			121	113	185	98	135	98				
Boston, Mass.	5,159	8,164	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,122	3,551	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,687	55,029	15,105	13,859	1,755	1,892	40,832	41,170	23,616	21,973	4,835	4,584			814	1,195
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,676	1,277	1,255	1,155		122	421	122	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,415	5,175					3,415	5,175							225	418
Chicago, Ill.	332,508	328,975	229,724	205,490	52,002	55,940	102,784	123,485	49,987	51,431	44,909	44,585			1,829	2,019
Cincinnati, Ohio.	46,289	36,967	26,714	22,511	3,074	3,261	19,566	14,456	11,665	9,638	7,037	5,456			430	949
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,636	26,815	17,700	19,457	891	136	1,936	7,358	8,386	14,412	7,981	8,987			20	380
Columbia, S. C.	587	732	587	732					54	49	54	49				44
Columbus, Ohio.	225	145	28	79			171	66	220	85	28	47				
Dallas, Tex.	822	588	822	588					250	69	250	69				
Dayton, Ohio.	3,633	2,788	3,074	2,558			559	230	708	835	573	787				
Denver, Colo.	75,667	74,527	10,144	15,885	46,062	48,436	61,853	58,097	7,466	3,930	1,383	2,882	4,664	697	1,279	916
Detroit, Mich.	18,043	17,582	13,237	14,036	3,276	2,091	4,805	3,546	6,450	7,419	5,136	6,354	143	8	5	1
Dublin, Ga.	150	78		12	161	64	161	64		2						
East St. Louis, Ill.	129,877	131,882	48,117	66,758	33,949	23,669	81,760	65,124	37,349	34,787	13,304	18,142	7,087	3,709	8,229	7,075
El Paso, Tex.	11,983	9,538	2,558	1,914	4,437	6,697	9,336	7,445	669	(1)	241	(1)	430	(1)	1,994	1,340
Emeryville, Calif.	3,707	3,325	3,707	3,325					842	382	842	382				
Evansville, Ind.	3,311	3,550	1,745	2,053	234	152	1,566	1,497	812	1,034	474	589			2	8
Fort Worth, Tex.	130,610	95,087	78,427	51,792	24,577	32,762	54,252	43,096	66,197	31,657	51,805	30,251	3,382	3,790	2,971	2,610
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,543	1,496	109	157	953	900	1,269	1,262	406	428	55	142				
Indianapolis, Ind.	40,092	59,238	17,993	18,502	7,833	6,171	22,099	40,736	14,349	29,805	5,411	3,055			60	632
Jacksonville, Fla.	227	304	152	271		33	44	33	28	(1)	12	(1)				
Jersey City, N. J.	75,815	66,886	75,815	66,853				33	40,736	33,487	40,736	33,487			107	63
Kansas City, Mo.	387,127	278,932	137,598	126,338	166,691	115,939	238,751	155,328	76,261	50,980	26,340	22,118	14,143	2,739	4,434	4,063
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,333	2,627	1,348	1,495	560	631	985	1,132	109	57	35	46		11	147	382
La Fayette, Ind.	1,393	1,598	747	750	312	209	636	848	518	726	262	250	55	43		
Lancaster, Pa.	43,189	37,621	9,191	7,295		20,640	33,999	30,336	1,394	2,604	744	176			123	190
Logansport, Ind.	40	121	13	8	30	34	32	113	6	15	6	3				
Louisville, Ky.	33,672	31,180	10,079	7,307	7,399	6,111	23,593	23,873	7,572	7,526	2,263	1,753			100	578
Marion, Ohio.	665	3,019	133	57		67	541	3,027	109	1,409	46	42			62	190
Memphis, Tenn.	1,131	2,410	700		224	40	303	2,628	266	359	158		33		2,652	1,266
Milwaukee, Wis.	33,034	31,162	28,751	27,116	1,237	866	4,286	4,046	19,856	19,373	19,691	19,050	116	142	39	184
Montgomery, Ala.	3,924	6,148	284	316	1,216	2,111	3,932	5,788	57	1,017		18		13	949	246
Moultrie, Ga.	120	(3)	79	(3)		(3)		(3)	41	(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)
Nashville, Tenn.	12,450	13,140	2,540	4,403	2,144	2,299	9,910	8,734	2,568	1,884	1,173	1,204	10	12		55
Nebraska City, Nebr.	29	341				128	29	341		(1)						18
New Brighton, Minn.	19,610	22,808					19,609	21,958	7	1					68	150
New Orleans, La.	19,662	22,586	15,050	20,795	2,244	2,846	3,889	5,358	11,988	10,987	8,001	9,415				
New York, N. Y.	19,553	19,196	18,952	19,196			601		13,832	13,546	13,832	13,546			120	235
Ogden, Utah.	11,099	6,599	1,361	1,557	3,216	1,418	9,738	5,042	272	276	181	166		55	49	899
Oklahoma, Okla.	38,286	36,240	21,800	17,691	12,017	12,869	15,784	19,251	5,742	6,639	2,694	5,379	1,292	2,301	366	184
Omaha, Nebr.	168,706	191,521	69,598	78,862	90,445	94,456	95,753	112,659	19,216	10,296	3,794	2,412	40		475	1,116
Pasco, Wash.	215	159					215	159							18	73
Peoria, Ill.	3,597	2,312	1,448	749	446	206	2,149	1,563	1,269	1,086	521	648	36		48	60
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,858	18,846	19,570	18,197			268	649	7,274	7,447	7,209	7,308			102	288
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,744	85,759	14,650	14,677			68,094	70,953	31,566	29,306	7,139	7,578			850	1,362
Portland, Oreg.	13,344	12,346	5,335	6,593	477	3,141	6,892	5,532	1,045	915	719	661	115	110	8	42
Pueblo, Colo.	18,016	20,510	370		2,214	1,253	17,724	20,064	(1)	(1)					100	284
Richmond, Va.	3,656	4,001	2,689	1,852	385	435	967	2,149	28	724	641	615		8	664	541
St. Joseph, Mo.	60,869	58,904	36,082	33,669	20,916	19,615	25,114	27,381	8,171	7,750	5,859	5,071	2,009	1,008	1,565	1,292
St. Paul, Minn.	133,954	164,764	59,080	69,229	50,492	37,474	64,640	102,818	27,169	23,482	25,854	23,628	1,171	822	271	704
Salt Lake City, Utah.	10,363	3,806	2,137	874	1,516	1,787	8,196	2,973	240	203	210	174	28	6	29	159
San Antonio, Tex.	18,558	20,030	3,918	4,189	1,057	8,057	14,640	15,841	10,600	5,807	1,778	2,053	416	706	1,179	2,676
Seattle, Wash.	4,856	6,227	4,789	6,130	26		67	97	401	388	401	388			26	33
Sioux City, Iowa.	74,715	83,125	21,078	32,713	44,441	42,376	52,177	56,150	4,991	3,866	4,252	2,877	612	624	543	2,159
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,716	1,919	1,050	867	1,287	468	1,674	1,085	262	86	75	48	69	2		10
Spokane, Wash.	4,314	5,809	2,456	3,205	709	1,308	1,151	2,377	777	710	478	628	209	125	80	164
Tacoma, Wash.	2,185	2,185	2,091	2,025		145		155	318	317	312	326				
Toledo, Ohio.	3,114	5,179	1,066	1,369	1,591	2,455	2,183	4,310	770	1,447	445	751	72			156
Washington, D. C.	2,160	2,541	2,019	2,334	141		141	207	690	906	690	906				
Wichita, Kans.	40,918	23,138	10,087	6,718	20,199	10,147	32,029	16,521	10,539	(1)	1,713	(1)	3,232	(1)	1,697	419
Total	2301,610	2209,446	1072,928	1049,446	621,615	579,716	1194,337	1172,044	548,126	465,883	327,220	293,917	41,429	16,922	35,675	49,368
Increase or decrease	92,164		23,482		41,899		22,293		82,243		33,303		24,507		−4,693	
Per cent	4.2		2.2		7.2		1.9		17.7		11.3		144.8		−11.6	
Total for 10 months ending with October	16433,414	18374,129	9391,695	10201,816	2761,319	3269,296	6920,347	8012,261	4607,027	4576,633	3247,839	3336,569	114,057	102,532	263,119	687,484
Increase or decrease	−1940,715		−810,121		−507,977		−1091,914		30,394		−88,730		11,525		−424,365	
Per cent	−10.6		−7.9		−15.5		−13.6		.7		−2.7		11.2		−61.7	
October average, 5 years, 1916-1920.	2709,148		1348,693		714,730		1324,456								144,180	
Increase or decrease	−407,538		−275,765		−93,115		−130,119								−108,505	
Per cent	−15.0		−20.4		−13.0		−9.8								−75.3	

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Stockyards not in operation.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	13	301	.....	211	.....	.....	13	90	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Amarillo, Tex.	209	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	282	6,652	16,696	.....	.....	2,618	6,973	6,652	16,696
Atlanta, Ga.	8,008	4,775	6,050	3,580	.....	.....	1,958	1,195	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.	1,874	778	754	778	153	.....	1,062	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	10	.....	10
Baltimore, Md.	132,721	101,933	108,314	76,611	.....	.....	24,407	25,322	52,662	40,436	20,997	19,830	75	100	31,665	29,606
Birmingham, Ala.	2,644	2,114	2,639	2,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	66	54	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	541	1,768	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	229	839	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	163,849	138,044	59,304	46,885	.....	.....	104,225	91,159	147,505	104,701	26,744	27,772	611	2,289	119,561	76,929
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,575	500	2,575	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	411	328	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	42,000	42,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	42,900
Chicago, Ill.	583,370	431,915	442,224	360,062	41	.....	141,146	71,853	541,676	427,403	362,519	234,387	143,412	171,323	179,157	193,016
Cincinnati, Ohio.	119,508	109,065	70,643	49,389	79	6	48,865	59,676	19,303	19,160	12,547	9,010	1,342	671	6,753	10,159
Cleveland, Ohio.	83,996	71,520	49,586	47,336	.....	.....	34,410	24,184	45,560	37,993	26,432	19,434	1,099	.....	19,123	18,559
Columbia, S. C.	99	1,268	99	1,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	41	19	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	4,947	6,152	328	1,073	.....	63	4,575	5,079	41	20	.....	20	.....	.....	41	.....
Dallas, Tex.	4,808	3,817	4,808	3,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	25	85	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	11,292	9,883	6,966	5,805	.....	.....	4,326	4,078	1,044	1,171	955	750	.....	.....	89	421
Denver, Colo.	19,676	15,619	16,801	13,823	2,504	1,357	2,504	1,357	338,492	565,840	27,991	27,922	192,855	404,765	299,918	479,129
Detroit, Mich.	33,578	41,080	21,920	31,198	.....	567	11,658	9,882	57,418	52,738	20,534	31,771	3,593	3,897	36,884	29,967
Dublin, Ga.	125	312	.....	.....	.....	109	125	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	241,267	212,944	79,743	98,633	1,064	3,774	161,524	114,306	41,699	44,548	29,412	35,613	3,144	3,948	12,287	8,935
El Paso, Tex.	4,843	883	1,741	772	2,783	109	3,103	109	6,614	10,839	525	299	1,300	7,197	4,862	8,911
Emeryville, Calif.	1,626	1,091	1,626	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,556	14,473	17,556	14,473	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	12,172	14,290	5,212	4,807	538	103	6,960	9,483	698	1,049	405	411	.....	.....	293	638
Fort Worth, Tex.	26,748	27,005	17,883	18,814	6,277	4,142	8,946	8,055	32,391	15,109	9,710	9,195	19,855	5,738	22,725	5,897
Fostoria, Ohio.	11,455	9,702	1,340	400	235	175	10,106	9,302	4,072	2,481	15	10	14	80	3,712	2,471
Indianapolis, Ind.	230,496	219,744	110,344	81,435	1,670	556	120,152	138,309	11,825	14,824	3,442	3,869	565	392	8,383	10,955
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,049	7,207	1,496	5,461	.....	124	4,375	1,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	56,854	45,794	56,854	45,790	.....	.....	.....	4	204,192	154,237	204,192	154,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	142,231	156,138	109,162	109,979	8,015	19,897	39,741	47,933	197,649	145,515	127,014	79,220	55,214	63,879	67,966	72,745
Knoxville, Tenn.	989	859	919	260	.....	.....	70	599	136	98	136	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	12,109	14,544	2,865	2,129	292	160	9,257	12,415	835	934	176	66	59	222	691	868
Lancaster, Pa.	4,928	10,168	2,542	1,482	.....	.....	2,386	8,686	1,868	3,673	2	35	.....	.....	1,866	3,638
Logansport, Ind.	2,759	1,484	42	.....	9	.....	2,557	1,484	129	171	5	1	1	.....	89	170
Louisville, Ky.	28,767	31,660	14,646	12,194	524	996	14,121	19,466	4,210	4,565	3,284	1,641	1,121	188	926	2,924
Marion, Ohio.	9,022	15,169	1,754	664	99	177	7,475	14,784	5,042	5,763	10	38	265	181	5,029	5,787
Memphis, Tenn.	556	779	578	.....	90	.....	90	875	9	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	309
Milwaukee, Wis.	59,338	70,134	57,181	58,974	.....	.....	2,157	11,160	11,652	9,894	7,659	8,486	.....	1,408	3,992	1,408
Montgomery, Ala.	918	3,108	237	289	95	32	661	2,442	.....	184	.....	1	33	133	33	183
Moultrie, Ga.	2,086	(2)	844	(2)	223	(2)	1,242	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)
Nashville, Tenn.	26,387	56,299	12,264	7,633	.....	730	14,123	48,636	2,363	1,841	2,181	1,762	.....	33	182	79
Nebraska City, Nebr.	21,570	18,531	18,706	17,702	.....	.....	4,377	720	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
New Brighton, Minn.	342	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	346	102,967	33,526	.....	.....	.....	60	102,926	33,526
New Orleans, La.	5,084	6,758	4,605	3,864	.....	159	.....	2,134	385	584	467	192	104	300	104	305
New York, N. Y.	80,697	59,459	80,697	59,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,417	16,278	20,417	16,278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	11,015	3,330	4,728	3,165	156	165	6,287	165	44,916	90,940	1,748	1,273	34,533	32,279	43,168	89,667
Oklahoma, Okla.	15,760	28,836	11,792	25,004	772	1,192	3,975	3,177	1,478	1,614	1,407	346	.....	323	17	1,320
Omaha, Nebr.	125,787	92,961	94,205	72,429	412	100	31,149	20,532	313,313	328,238	137,307	81,441	160,757	230,882	173,255	246,857
Pasco, Wash.	198	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	90	16,522	19,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,522	19,052
Peoria, Ill.	36,326	17,848	13,201	9,721	1,151	450	23,125	8,127	392	261	327	201	65	.....	65	60
Philadelphia, Pa.	49,754	40,107	46,104	37,752	.....	.....	3,650	2,355	40,341	34,891	40,341	33,872	.....	.....	.....	1,019
Pittsburgh, Pa.	261,148	206,957	51,507	35,383	.....	.....	209,641	170,156	81,738	71,661	14,042	13,541	.....	.....	67,696	57,529
Portland, Oreg.	11,638	12,247	8,873	5,963	936	657	3,254	6,525	27,770	16,513	9,242	13,198	533	720	19,101	6,548
Pueblo, Colo.	261	1,175	.....	.....	.....	69	261	1,046	173,568	233,983	.....	.....	10	.....	180,648	241,407
Richmond, Va.	11,301	7,818	11,262	7,551	.....	.....	39	267	722	1,458	690	951	.....	192	32	507
St. Joseph, Mo.	113,938	90,019	95,692	75,412	773	3,987	17,930	14,854	67,305	63,169	51,986	42,898	13,260	18,443	16,656	22,122
St. Paul, Minn.	201,921	177,835	160,273	163,252	11,778	15,281	43,209	20,730	171,830	148,495	67,672	56,593	33,964	36,301	82,856	89,649
Salt Lake City, Utah.	5,478	1,737	3,525	409	384	778	384	1,379	58,492	127,252	6,124	776	35,501	28,379	51,203	121,188
San Antonio, Tex.	6,526	3,772	2,731	969	382	164	3,795	4,741	2,905	3,502	82	121	.....	846	2,823	3,381
Seattle, Wash.	6,377	7,719	6,298	7,614	.....	105	79	105	14,896	5,919	14,780	5,919	.....	.....	116	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	97,372	104,635	60,765	66,308	1,743	1,729	36,887	38,326	51,355	45,385	27,554	19,146	18,097	13,969	26,654	28,538
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	31,915	10,924	6,314	37	277	204	25,558	10,988	375	238	259	70	.....	11	107	222
Spokane, Wash.	3,053	3,756	1,258	2,003	609	873	1,400	1,456	11,309	27,420	4,231	2,763	6,935	18,231	6,998	24,512
Tacoma, Wash.	4,646	2,427	4,649	2,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,860	4,748	3,454	4,149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	13,372	17,795	1,574	4,874	13	35	11,973	12,921	2,345	4,342	316	25	.....	3,268	1,764	6,178
Washington, D. C.	13,871	10,102	13,871	9,907	.....	.....	.....	195	3,180	3,067	3,180	3,067	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	26,394	21,985	23,735	19,721	1,280	1,437	2,659	1,934	1,062	2,810	590	677	233	1,469	374	2,116
Total	3211,737	2789,297	1989,649	1726,427	45,407	60,462	1219,261	1067,612	3012,507	3026,562	1311,211	978,395	731,168	1059,091	1667,981	2001,191
Increase or decrease.	422,440	.....	263,222	.....	−15,055	.....	151,649	.....	−14,055	.....	332,816	.....	−327,923	.....	−333,210	.....
Per cent.	15.1	.....	15.2	.....	−24.9	.....	14.2	.....	−.5	.....	34.0	.....	−31.0	.....	−16.7	.....
Total for 10 months ending with October.	33481,271	34049,137	21814,910	21615,278	430,586	637,078	11636,871	12374,288	20406,329	19499,983	11036,108	9080,048	2411,869	4063,711	9357,704	10353,703
Increase or decrease.	−567,866	.....	199,632	.....	−206,492	.....	−737,417	.....	906,346	.....	1956,069	.....	−1651,842	.....	−995,999	.....
Per cent.	−1.7	.....	0.9	.....	−32.4	.....	−6.0	.....	4.6	.....	21.5	.....	−41.0	.....	−9.6	.....
October average, 5 years, 1916–1920.	3125,067	.....	2122,015	.....	80,298	.....	993,659	.....	3303,717	.....	1145,269	.....	1189,970	.....	2,139,477	.....
Increase or decrease.	86,670	.....	−132,366	.....	−34,891	.....	225,592	.....	−294,210	.....	165,942	.....	−458,802	.....	−471,496	.....
Per cent.	2.8	.....	−6.2	.....	−43.5	.....	22.7	.....	−8.9	.....	14.5	.....	−38.6	.....	−22.0	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

[2] Stockyards not in operation.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 322.)

receipts, and 9,000 more than the week previous. This demand included practically all classes but buyers were especially keen for light lights and pigs. Such classes topped the market.

At the week end Chicago and Omaha showed 50¢ to 75¢ declines compared with the close of the preceding week, while Kansas City, East St. Louis, and St. Paul were 25¢ to 50¢ lower. The general quality averaged good, with the proportion of packing sows still smaller than the week previous. The spread in the bulk of sales continued comparatively narrow, amounting usually to 25¢ to 40¢ at Chicago.

MEDIUM WEIGHTS SELL BEST.

At Chicago choice 220-lb. to 250-lb. butchers commanded higher prices than best hogs of other weights above 160 lbs. Choice weighty butchers, on account of their scarcity, landed very close to best medium weights. Kansas City again shipped hogs to Texas and California killers.

St. Paul had 5,000 pigs on Monday and desirable stocker grades sold at $8.50. Thereafter, however, the tendency was downward, the pig top at the week end being $7.75. Stock pigs at Kansas City lost 25¢ during the week, with the bulk at $7.60 to $7.90.

Sheep.—Marked shrinkage in the market-ward movement of sheep and lambs, as compared with that of the early fall, apparently reflected early curtailment of the run of range stock and to a lesser extent the small countryward movement of feeders last summer. Combined receipts at 10 markets for the second week of November were the lightest since the closing week of last July and approximately 125,000 short of the average weekly receipts at the same points for the 10 weeks immediately preceding.

While the shrinkage in receipts has recently been more pronounced in feeder than in killing classes, the supply of fat stuff has also shown a gradual decrease, shipments received from the range country during the last few weeks having consisted largely of feeders. The lighter slaughter, eleventh-hour activity on the part of feeder buyers, and lower temperatures have been factors of strength in the lamb trade, heavy and cull sheep being the only classes which are not finding a reasonably strong demand.

Compared with the October low spot, best grades of fat and feeding lambs sold at Chicago at the close of the week under review 75¢ to $1 higher, most of the killing and feeding lambs gaining 25¢ to 50¢ during the week. Prices at South St. Paul were similarly marked up, while Kansas City showed a moderate advance on fat lambs, and feeder lamb prices worked somewhat higher at Omaha.

SHEEP PRICES CLOSE LOWER.

Sheep, however, declined under a very limited outlet for mutton, Omaha and East St. Louis breaking 25¢ to 50¢ and other markets closing weak to 25¢ lower. At Chicago fat, heavy ewes sold down to $2.50, good medium-weights around $4, and lights upward to $4.75, while good to choice 90-lb. to 95-lb. yearling wethers reached $7 and $7.50, best fat lambs $9.40, and best feeding lambs $8.25 and $8.40.

According to present information, Colorado will feed less than 500,000 lambs this winter, a decrease of 50% to 60% from the normal capacity of Colorado feed lots. This together with the subnormal numbers taken from central markets to corn-belt and eastern feeding sections, is prompting the trade to take a conservatively bullish view of the probable winter and early spring ovine market.

Opening, Nov. 14.—Although receipts of cattle at 10 markets decreased over 44,000 compared with the big run of the corresponding day last year, they were slightly in excess of those of the week previous and above trade requirements. At Chicago strictly good and choice corn-fed steers were very scarce and sold steady to strong with a few spots higher. Other beef classes were slow and steady to lower.

One load of 1,025-lb. yearlings and a load of very choice 1,167-lb. steers reached $11.50 and $11.25, respectively, at Chicago, but there were no others good enough to pass $10 in load lots, and choice 1,604-lb. to 1,630-lb. steers sold at $9.25. The bulk, including western grassers, sold around $5.75 to $8.50. Calves declined 50¢ to $1 at Kansas City, and mostly 25¢ at Chicago and Omaha.

HOG PRICES EXHIBIT WEAKNESS.

Hogs opened 10¢ to 15¢ lower at Chicago, and closed generally 35¢ to 40¢ lower. The practical top was $7.25 early and $6.90 late, and the general average dropped to the lowest level since the latter part of December, 1915.

East St. Louis ruled steady to 10¢ lower, with choice 170-lb. hogs selling up to $7.50 and light lights up to $8. Other markets under review were 10¢ to 25¢ lower with the day's hog top $7 at Kansas City, $6.80 at Omaha, and $6.75 at St. Paul. Light pigs sold as high as $8.50 at East St. Louis, and $7.90 at Chicago.

Chicago had an unexpectedly liberal run of lambs, which was attributed partly to the arrival of the first bad wintry weather of the season. Prices ranged from steady to 25¢ lower on killing classes, with top lambs reaching $9.25. Prices at St. Paul and East St. Louis were off as much or more, but Kansas City held steady to strong while Omaha was strong to 25¢ higher.

Best lambs topped at $9 at Kansas City and $8.75 at Omaha. Feeding lambs getting good action, reached $8.35 at Chicago, $8 at Omaha, and $7.75 at Kansas City.

Summary of Live Stock Movements During October.

Receipts of cattle, calves, and hogs during October showed rather marked increases compared with the corresponding month a year ago. Sheep and lamb receipts showed a slight decrease. In the case of hogs the increase amounted to 422,000 head, or 15%. October receipts of cattle and calves were the heaviest for any month since November, 1920. Receipts of hogs were the heaviest since September, 1918, while those of sheep and lambs were the heaviest for any month since September, 1920.

From the standpoint of future beef production, a main feature is the fact that October shipments of stocker and feeder cattle not only exceeded those of a year ago by nearly 42,000 head but were the heaviest for any month since November, 1919. Although stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs were the heaviest since November, 1920, they were the lightest for any October since the bureau began compiling such figures in 1916. As a matter of fact, such shipments decreased 328,000, or 31%, compared with similar movements for October, 1920. Shipments of stock hogs from central markets during October were 15,000, or 25%, lighter than during the corresponding month last year.

In the case of cattle and hogs, local slaughter followed a course paralleling receipts in a general way. Sheep and lamb slaughter, however, followed the same course that has been in evidence for many months. In other words, while receipts at public markets decreased only one-half of 1% local slaughter increased 34%, the increase in the latter being due to a decrease of 31% in stocker and feeder shipments.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Nov. 11,	Nov. 4,	Oct. 14,
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$20.75–23.00	$20.00–23.00	$21.00–23.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	24.50–25.50	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average	15.00–18.00	13.00–16.00	12.50–14.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	30.00–34.50	30.00–34.00	33.00–34.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	13.25–14.25	13.00–14.25	14.00–14.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	10.25–11.25	10.50–11.50	11.00–12.00
Pure lard, tierces	11.50–13.50	11.75–13.25	11.50–12.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–12.50

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Oct.	10 mos. Jan.-Oct.	Total for year.	Oct.	10 mos. Jan.-Oct.	Total for year.	Oct.	10 mos. Jan.-Oct.	Total for year.	Oct.	10 mos. Jan.-Oct.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	2,409	14,259	17,676	1,184	8,242	10,294	682	3,130	3,847	1,133	5,584	6,953
1917	3,054	18,541	23,066	1,542	10,800	13,275	768	3,739	4,803	1,427	7,418	9,473
1918	2,865	20,504	25,295	1,534	12,081	14,874	704	4,023	5,013	1,337	8,258	10,311
1919	3,008	19,739	24,624	1,434	11,129	13,633	839	4,094	5,286	1,553	8,377	10,757
1920	2,209	18,374	22,197	1,049	10,202	12,194	580	3,269	4,102	1,172	8,012	9,831
1921	2,302	16,433	.....	1,073	9,392	.....	622	2,761	.....	1,194	6,920	.....
Calves only:												
1920	466	4,577	5,337	294	3,337	3,875	17	103	121	167	1,242	1,455
1921	548	4,607	.....	327	3,248	.....	41	114	.....	207	1,298	.....
Hogs:												
1916	3,640	33,453	43,265	2,635	24,041	30,984	26	157	194	977	9,184	11,979
1917	2,676	30,109	38,042	1,796	20,418	25,440	86	339	788	886	9,672	12,571
1918	3,398	34,714	44,863	2,434	22,899	30,441	118	807	989	919	11,662	14,373
1919	3,121	35,749	44,469	2,018	24,281	30,018	111	742	902	1,118	11,410	14,366
1920	2,789	34,049	42,121	1,726	21,615	26,761	60	637	728	1,068	12,374	15,298
1921	3,212	33,481	.....	1,990	21,815	.....	45	431	.....	1,219	11,637	.....
Sheep:												
1916	3,231	17,087	20,692	1,203	9,240	11,228	1,065	2,586	3,277	1,985	7,570	9,193
1917	3,195	16,535	20,216	890	7,618	9,142	1,195	3,351	4,448	2,274	8,799	11,010
1918	3,327	18,255	22,485	1,205	8,223	10,266	1,246	4,085	5,208	2,147	9,966	12,294
1919	3,754	21,954	27,256	1,451	10,223	12,646	1,386	5,357	6,956	2,291	11,675	14,585
1920	3,027	19,500	23,538	978	9,080	10,981	1,059	4,064	5,180	2,001	10,354	12,563
1921	3,013	20,406	.....	1,311	11,036	.....	731	2,412	.....	1,668	9,358	.....

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS GROW STRONGER TOWARD END OF WEEK.

Production Report Shows Large Decrease—Colder Weather a Factor—Some Imports Reported.

The week of Nov. 12 opened with nearly all factors indicating lower butter prices. Many buyers who had bought ahead had not yet returned to the market and those that were in the market bought only for immediate needs. Moreover all available figures on production indicate a heavy increase over last year, and storage stocks, which a few weeks ago were showing notable reductions, were largely neglected this past week because of a liberal supply of fresh goods.

The preliminary cold storage report for the entire country issued the latter part of last week disappointed nearly all of the trade by showing a smaller decrease of storage stocks than last year instead of a considerably larger reduction as was expected. Reports on consumption indicated a slight decrease.

MARKET DISTURBED BY IMPORTS.

During the week there were disturbing reports about the importation of foreign butter. Shipments to date have been small, but it is known that orders have been placed for rather large quantities of butter from New Zealand as well as smaller blocks from several other countries. With these factors in mind both sellers and buyers lost confidence in the market, and any concessions on the part of the former failed to interest the latter except for immediate requirements. All grades showed accumulations and there was a gradual decline in prices on all four markets.

Buyers were extremely critical, usually taking only the most desirable grades, except those who made price the principal consideration and took the lower grades. Fancy butter and very cheap grades were in lightest supply.

Quality showed an improvement during the week, but the improvement was confined to the poorer shipments rather than to the medium grades. This resulted in lighter supplies of very poor butter and heavier supplies of medium grades, while top grades were increased but little. Receipts of the week also included considerable quantities of butter showing high color and high salt but which otherwise was fancy. Dealers found this and the medium grades hardest to move.

Toward the close of the week a few factors tending to create confidence began to appear. As the week progressed, it became apparent that receipts would not be so heavy as the previous week. A more active buying demand developed and receivers, expecting more activity before the Thanksgiving holiday, were willing to carry slightly larger stocks.

The weekly production report of the American Butter Manufacturers Association, issued Nov. 5, showed an increase over last year of 25.1% and a decrease under the previous week of 13.01%, thus indicating the largest decrease in production so far this season. About the middle of the week the weather reports indicated colder weather, and with snow and cold weather over the main portions of producing sections operators became more confident. On Thursday, all markets apparently struck bottom and at the close some had shown reactions and all were firmer.

Foreign arrivals during the week consisted of 2,900 casks of Danish butter brought by the steamer *Frederick VIII*, and 324 boxes and 10 casks of fresh Irish butter brought by the steamer *Continental* from Queenstown. The Danish is finding slow sale at 46½¢ to 47¢ and the Irish was sold on arrival to one chain store. Canadian butter is cleaned up in Boston, and New York reports only a small quantity on hand. No more is expected in the immediate future. New Zealand butter is offered at 37¢, c. i. f., but nothing definite is known about current purchases. Some Argentine butter is expected in December.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 12.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	46	43	46	45	46½
Tuesday	(1)	42	46	44½	46½
Wednesday	45	42	46	44	46½
Thursday	45	42½	46	44	46½
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	45	44	46	44	46½
Average for week	45.25	42.70	46.00	44.30	46.40
Previous week	46.83	44.00	47.33	46.08	46.42
Corresponding week last year	64.34	62.29	64.00	60.00	54.35

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–21½	19½–20½	22½–23½	31	19½
Tuesday	(1)	19½–20½	22½–23½	31	19¾
Wednesday	21–21½	20 –20½	22½–23½	32½	19½
Thursday	21–21½	20 –20½	22½–23½	32½	19½
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	21–21½	20 –20½	22½–23½	32½	19½
Average for week	21.25	20.15	23.00	31.90	19.50
Previous week	21.75	20.17	22.96	28.29	19.58
Corresponding week last year	27.42	24.81	26.08	28.75	24.29

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	38	Friday	(1)
Tuesday	37	Saturday	39
Wednesday	37		
Thursday	37¾	Average	37.75

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Nov. 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	8,289,268	10,013,329	6,061,500
Receipts since Jan. 1	508,420,051	500,130,783	440,662,126
Put into cold storage	1,485,105	1,429,298	849,180
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,387,259	2,433,560	3,885,251
Change during week	−902,154	−1,004,262	−3,036,071
Total holdings	48,328,331	49,230,485	57,085,114
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,598,370	3,760,508	3,283,096
Receipts since Jan. 1	162,661,849	160,063,479	148,599,686
Put into cold storage	368,281	979,796	282,221
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,079,534	1,253,721	1,158,688
Change during week	−711,253	−273,925	−876,467
Total holdings	14,208,505	14,919,758	16,104,879
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	6,647,747	5,732,692	5,111,963
Receipts since Jan. 1	157,837,716	151,189,969	143,724,186
Put into cold storage	3,826,279	3,274,988	2,702,907
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,096,904	915,349	1,023,819
Change during week	+2,729,375	+2,359,639	+1,679,088
Total holdings	28,643,816	25,914,441	23,682,697
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	96,800	137,388	101,018
Receipts since Jan. 1	14,228,610	14,131,810	12,561,115
Put into cold storage	3,880	13,167	11,270
Withdrawn from cold storage	211,200	219,367	248,031
Change during week	−207,320	−206,200	−236,761
Total holdings	1,964,461	2,171,781	1,547,689

CHEESE MARKETS CONTINUE QUIET DESPITE PRICE DECLINES.

Week's Trading Largely Confined to Small Orders—Colder Weather May Cut Production.

The week ending Nov. 12 opened with price declines registered on the Wisconsin cheese boards, but these lower prices failed to stimulate any marked confidence in the situation. Many dealers report that the week's business was largely small-order stuff, with no really active wholesale trading taking place.

The importation of Canadian cheese is looked upon by some members of the trade as having had some influence in the apparent dullness which has characterized domestic markets recently, although it is to be noted that while trading has at no time been brisk, current production has been moving fairly well, and no marked accumulations have occurred. Canadian markets were reported as having firmed up considerably during the week. This should result in relief from Canadian competition unless the domestic markets follow a similar course. Asking prices, f. o. b. Montreal, are now reported up to 17¢, or about 3½¢ higher than the prices of a week previous.

WEATHER MAY AFFECT PRODUCTION.

The weather from now on is expected to be more of a factor in connection with cheese markets than it has been heretofore. So far this season weather conditions have been favorable for fall production. Receipts at Wisconsin country warehouse points have been running about 600,000 lbs., heavier each week than last year, and although there is an abundance of cheap feed this year, colder weather is expected to result in a diminished production. Already there have been fairly heavy snows in some of the principal producing sections. What production will be, however, is problematical, and there is more or less anxiety on the part of numerous dealers who point out that if Wisconsin factories maintain their lead over last year's output and the export outlook does not improve, the storage situation around the first of the year is not likely to be much different from a year ago regardless of the present shortage of several million pounds. This will be more likely to occur if the condition of Canadian markets is such as to result in any marked increase in the imports from Canada. The outlook for production in Canada is said to be encouraging for the season.

Quality of late-made cheese is beginning to show the effects of cold weather. Complaints regarding pasty cheese were common during the week, and the appearance of this defect caused more of the trade to turn to held cheese. Reports from some markets indicate that stocks of cheese in storage have carried very well this year compared with last year. So far, current receipts at New York have not included any unusual quantities as a direct result of the milk drivers' strike mentioned last week.

The early varieties of potatoes in California are the Garnet Chili and the American Wonder. The Burbank and the British Queen are the late storage varieties. Netted Gems from Idaho, Nevada and Washington are shipped to California during the fall and winter and usually bring a premium of about 25¢ per 100 lbs. over the Burbank and British Queen. The smooth Burbank variety from Oregon is also shipped in as a storage potato but sells at about the same price as California storage stock.

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS CONTINUE TO SHOW RAPID FALLING OFF.

Holidays Give Markets Dull and Irregular Tone—Cabbage Only Leading Line to Advance.

The observance of two holidays in one week, election day and Armistice Day, caused an unsettled condition in some distributing centers. A dull tone prevailed in most potato and apple markets, but there were decided advances in cabbage prices. The general carlot movement is decreasing rapidly. Shipments of 11 principal fruits and vegetables were 11,132 cars, compared with nearly 14,000 the preceding week, despite the fact that shipments of California celery, cauliflower, lettuce, and tomatoes show a gain in volume.

DECREASE IN POTATO SHIPMENTS.

Potatoes.—The week's potato shipments were little more than half the volume shipped during the same period last year. There was a decrease of 750 cars from the preceding week. Maine, Minnesota, and New York are still the leading shipping States, with Michigan fourth. The season's main crop movement from principal sections is about 79,500 cars. With demand moderate, haulings at most shipping points were light. The general f. o. b. market was dull.

Maine sales of bulk Green Mountains held steady at $1.51 to $1.56 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. New York sacked Round Whites weakened to a close of $1.75 per 100 lbs. Northern sacked stock ranged fairly steady at $1.60 to $1.65 f. o. b. Michigan and Minnesota points. Nebraska seed stock, bulk Bliss Triumphs, was steady at $1.50 to $1.67 per 100 lbs., wagonloads cash to growers. Probably 1,000 cars of potatoes remain in northern Nebraska. At Idaho points Rurals held at 90¢ to $1 cash to growers, while Russets brought a premium of 20¢ to 30¢ per 100 lbs. Consuming markets were fairly steady. Demand and movement were moderate to slow. Maine Green Mountains, sacked, sold in eastern cities for $2 to $2.10 per 100 lbs. Bulk stock was slightly above that range in New York, but lower in Philadelphia. New York sacked Round Whites were weaker, ranging from $2 in New York City to a top of $2.25 in other eastern markets. Carlot sales in Chicago advanced to a range of $1.70 to $2.

BOXED APPLE SHIPMENTS VERY HEAVY.

Apples.—Boxed apple shipments to date have already exceeded last season's total. Boxed shipments last week, however, decreased 20% and barreled apples 30%, compared with the previous week's movement. Shipments of boxed stock, totaled 3,527 cars, mostly from Washington. Barreled apples filled 665 cars, Maine and New York shipping all but 56. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps sold for $2 to $2.25 per box f. o. b., small sizes of other varieties bringing $1 to $1.35. The western New York market was dull; a few sales of A–2½ Baldwins were made at $6.50 per bbl. f. o. b. In New York City, on a nearly steady market, A–2½-inch Baldwins closed the same as a week before at $7.25 to $7.50. Sales in other eastern markets ranged $6.75 to $7.25. New England Baldwins ranged generally $5 to $7 in eastern markets. New York and Michigan stock held steady in Chicago at $7 to $7.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans found markets still dull in the East and sold at $2 to $2.50 per box. In Chicago, the range was steady at $2 to $2.75, but $3 ruled in Kansas City.

Sweet Potatoes.—Some recoveries occurred in the sweet potato market in eastern cities. Virginia yellow varieties sold at $2.50 to $3.25 per bbl. In Chicago, prices ranged $4 to $4.25. Hampers of Tennessee Nancy Halls still ruled around $1 in middle western markets, the range in some cities touching $1.15. New Jersey yellow varieties ranged $1.50 to $1.75 per bu. in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Shipments for the week were 429 cars, about half that number coming from Virginia.

DANISH TYPE CABBAGE HIGHER.

Cabbage.—Cabbage shipments amounted to 547 cars, of which 391 were from New York and 94 from Wisconsin. Nearly four times as many shipments were made during the corresponding week last season. The New York f. o. b. market opened dull, but advanced sharply under increasing demand. Bulk per ton Danish type advanced from $28 to $35 f. o. b. A similar gain occurred at Wisconsin shipping points, Danish stock rising from $30 to $32 to a range of $45 to $50, with an active demand. New York Danish jumped $10 per ton in eastern consuming markets, closing at $35 to $45. The Chicago and St. Louis markets were strong on Northern Danish cabbage, closing prices being $45 to $55, compared with an opening range of $40 to $45.

Onions.—The onion market at Connecticut Valley shipping points was firm, sales of Yellow Globes, No. 1, bringing $5 to $5.50 per 100 lbs. sacked. This stock advanced in Boston to a level of $5.75 to $6, but declined 25¢ in New York to a range of $5.25 to $5.50. Prices in most other cities were below that range, except in Pittsburgh, where sacked onions ruled $6. Middle western No. 1 yellow varieties followed the same range in New York City as Massachusetts stock. In Chicago, however, prices were down to $4 to $4.50 per sack, on a steady market. Red varieties brought $6 in St. Louis. Best grade Australian Browns from California ranged $5 to $5.50 at Chicago, and yellow varieties held firm at $4.75 to $5.25. Browns in eastern markets ranged $5.50 to $6, with little demand. Onion shipments increased slightly over the previous week, 324 cars going forward. This was just one-third of the amount shipped last year at the same time.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* was steady in New York at $3.75 to $4.25 per crate, but weakened in Philadelphia to $2.40 to $2.65. California crates ranged $1.75 to $2 in middle western markets, declining to $1.50 in Kansas City. New York standard crates of *celery* in the rough ranged generally $3.50 to $4 in eastern markets, with good demand. Michigan Golden Heart celery, large crates, declined reaching $3.25 to $3.50 in St. Louis. Square crates in Chicago held at $1 to $1.25. Crates of Colorado celery sold in Kansas City for $6.50. *Cranberries* from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin ranged $16 to $18 per bbl. Cape Cod stock in Boston sold at $14 to $15. Florida *cucumbers* in crates were steady in New York at $3 to $4. In Chicago this stock reached $3.50 to $4.

New York Big Boston *lettuce* sold generally at $1.50 to $2 per crate. New Jersey lettuce declined to a closing range of $1.25 to $1.50 in New York. Norfolk lettuce in 5-pk. hampers brought 75¢ to $1.25 in eastern cities. Western Iceberg lettuce was steady at $1.50 to $2.75, large crates selling for $5 to $5.75 in middle western markets. New York Kieffer *pears* ranged $2 to $2.50 per bu. Boxes of western pears brought $4 in Kansas City. Florida *peppers* in crates held firm at $3.50 to $4 in all large markets.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received	This season. Nov. 14.	This season. Nov. 7.	One year ago.
New York	414	[1] $2.10–2.20	[1] $2.10–2.20	[1] $2.10–2.20
Boston	159	2.00–2.10	2.00	2.40–2.50
Philadelphia	87	2.15–2.25	2.15–2.25	1.75–2.15
Baltimore	26	2.25	2.15–2.25	2.00–2.15
Pittsburgh	71	2.15–2.25	2.35	2.55–2.65
Cincinnati	83	2.15	2.00–2.15	2.35
Chicago	555	[2] 1.70–2.00	[2] 1.65–1.85	[2] 2.05–2.15
St. Louis	125	[2] 1.35–1.40	[3] 1.50–1.75	2.25–2.40
Kansas City	201	[2 3] 1.60–1.65	[2 3] 1.35–1.40	[3] 2.00–2.25

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	0	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–2.63	$3.25–3.50
Boston	11	3.25–3.50	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50
Philadelphia	4	3.25	2.25	2.50
Baltimore	4	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.75	2.25–2.75
Pittsburgh	19	3.00	2.90–3.00	3.50–3.65
Cincinnati	2	3.00	3.00	3.50–3.75
Chicago	11	4.00–4.25	3.25–3.50	4.25–4.50
St. Louis	2	[4] 1.15	[4] .75	4.25–4.50
Kansas City	9	[4] 1.00–1.15	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.65–1.75

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs., Sacked.

New York	58	$5.25–5.50	$5.50–5.75	$1.00–1.25
Boston	77	5.75–6.00	5.25–5.50	1.40–1.50
Philadelphia	24	5.25–5.60	5.40–5.75	1.40–1.65
Baltimore	11	5.00–5.25	5.25–5.50	1.40–1.50
Pittsburgh	14	6.00	6.00	1.75–2.25
Cincinnati	3	5.25–5.50	5.50–5.75	1.25–1.50
Chicago	58	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.50	1.50–1.75
St. Louis	9	[5] 6.00	[5] 5.00–5.25	[5] 1.35–1.60
Kansas City	10	5.00	[5] 5.50	[5] 1.75

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, per Ton, Bulk.

New York	45	$38.00–40.00	$35.00–37.00	$16.00–20.00
Boston	5	[6] 2.25–2.50	[6] 2.00–2.25	23.00–25.00
Philadelphia	21	40.00–45.00	30.00–35.00	14.00–16.00
Baltimore	14	35.00–40.00	25.00–30.00	15.00–16.00
Pittsburgh	8	55.00	30.00	15.00–15.50
Cincinnati	21	40.00–45.00	40.00	20.00–25.00
Chicago	39	55.00	40.00	8.00–10.00
St. Louis	26	45.00–55.00	40.00–45.00	15.00–20.00
Kansas City	5	[1] 2.00–2.25	[1] 1.75–2.00	[1] .75–.85

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A 2½-inch, Barrels.

New York	162	$7.25–7.50	$7.25–7.50	$4.25–5.00
Boston	75	5.00–6.00	5.50–6.00	4.25–4.50
Philadelphia	30	6.00–6.25	7.50	.....
Baltimore	13	7.00–7.25	7.00–7.50	.....
Pittsburgh	38	6.75–7.00	6.50–7.00	4.50–4.75
Cincinnati	17	6.75–7.25	7.00	.....
Chicago	42	7.00–7.50	7.00–7.50	4.25–5.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	309	$2.15–2.40	$2.25–2.50	$3.00–3.25
Boston	56	[7] 2.50–2.60	2.75–3.00	[8] 2.55–3.20
Philadelphia	143	2.10–2.25	2.35–2.90	.....
Baltimore	44	.....	2.40–2.60	.....
Pittsburgh	44	2.00–2.50	2.25–2.75	.....
Chicago	343	2.00–2.50	2.25–2.75	3.00–3.75
Kansas City	161	3.00–3.10	3.00–3.10	3.25–3.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.75	$1.85	$2.00–2.10
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] 1.51–1.56	[1] 1.51–1.56	[1] 1.75–1.80
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.60–1.65	1.65–1.70	1.96–2.08
Minneapolis, Minn	1.60–1.65	1.50–1.60	1.90–1.95
Waupaca, Wis.	[10] 1.25–1.50	[10] 1.25–1.50	2.00
Greeley, Colo.	[9] 1.10	[9] 1.00	1.40–1.45
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[9] .90–1.00	[9] .90	[9] 1.20–1.25
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Massachusetts points	5.25–5.50	5.00–5.25	1.25–1.35
CABBAGE (ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	35.00	28.00	9.00–10.00
Minneapolis, Minn	.....	30.00–33.00	.....
Racine, Wis.	45.00–50.00	30.00–33.00	.....
APPLES (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.	.....	.....	2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.
[5] Red varieties.
[6] Bulk per barrel.
[7] Spitzenbergs.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Wagonloads, cash to growers.
[10] Warehouse, cash to growers.

NEW PEANUT CROP NOW HOLDING ATTENTION OF TRADE.

Past Peanut Season One of Declining Values—Hand-to-Mouth Buying Very General.

Although abundant stocks of the 1920 crop of peanuts are still to be found in the hands of some southern cleaners and shellers, the attention of the majority of the trade, both in the South and in consuming markets, is now centered on peanuts of this season's production. Hardly any shellers or cleaners, it appears, handled last season's crop at a profit, and many large mills in the South lost heavily.

Normally, peanut prices open comparatively high, then decline gradually for several months, and finally move upward again as the supply becomes lighter. Peanut factories have come to depend upon the falling-price curve during the late fall and the subsequent rebound, and make their purchases and sales accordingly. The past year, however, the expected upturn did not materialize. Instead, except for occasional brief periods of strengthening, the peanut market for most grades of manufactured goods fell steadily.

The speculative features, usually so noticeable in the late fall and early winter, were largely missing from last year's market season. This was due, in part, to the fact that as a result of the prevailing money conditions in the South cleaners were unable to secure as liberal credit as had been accorded them in previous seasons.

HEAVY PREMIUM FOR LARGE NUTS.

One of the noteworthy features of last year's peanut market was the wide difference between the quotations of extra large and No. 1 Virginia. The wet season in 1920 was favorable to the development of small-sized nuts, and the output of extra large domestic nuts was insufficient to supply the demand of the salting industry. During the entire season the extra large sizes commanded a premium of 100% to 175% over the No. 1 grade. The margin between cleaned jumbos and fancys, although not so wide, was still so noticeable that many Virginia farmers made a distinct effort last spring to plant only large selected seed.

Hand-to-mouth buying characterized purchases by consuming interests to a much greater extent than usual. The demand from candy manufacturers, although generally steady, never reached normal. Some candy manufacturers ascribe this to the fact that during the war people became accustomed to higher priced candies and had not returned to the cheaper peanut bars. It is more likely, however, that the peanut candy products were in the same slump that affected other kinds of candy. Peanut butter manufacturers purchased more consistently than other classes of trade, as the low price of peanuts was in their favor.

Imports of peanuts showed a marked decrease compared with the preceding year. During the 12 months ending June 30, 1920, 47,989,230 lbs. were imported, compared with a total of 132,412,423 lbs. for the preceding 12 months. Accumulated stocks of Orientals in the large markets have been mostly consumed. Practically no Chinese peanut oil has been imported since last May.

Exports have been maintained in large volume, Canada being the heaviest foreign consumer of our peanuts.

During part of the season the ratio between the price of farmers' goods and the price of crude peanut oil became such that southern millers crushed some peanuts. The peanut oil output of the mills this past year was purchased largely by manufacturers of nut margarines, lard compounds, and soaps.

Wisconsin Cabbage Movement May Be About Half That of 1920.

Excellent weather conditions since the middle of August have resulted in lifting Wisconsin cabbage crop from almost complete failure to what is now estimated at from two-fifths to one-half a crop.

The early or domestic crop found ready sale to kraut manufacturers at $16 to $23 per ton bulk, f. o. b. The Domestic cabbage season was nearly finished by Oct. 5, although some stock continued to move until Oct. 15. The late stock, which is known as "Holland" in and around Chicago, but in other sections as "Danish," started moving to consuming markets early in October, although but little storing took place before Oct. 10. The f. o. b. market has ruled generally firm, with increasing competition among buyers as the season progressed. Opening prices were around $22 to $24 per ton bulk, carloads f. o. b. usual terms, which gradually increased to a range of $30 to $33 per ton in the Appleton and Racine districts. Stock in the Racine district almost invariably brought $1 to $2 per ton more than in the Appleton section, as a result of the difference in freight rates.

The 1st of November found the fields about cleaned up, with very little loss attending the harvest season except in a limited section near Racine, where hail did considerable damage. This stock (Holland type) had to be sacrificed to kraut manufacturers at around $15 per ton.

Estimates of the amount of stock in Wisconsin warehouses Nov. 1 range from 9,000 to 12,000 tons. With 12 tons as a minimum car, the maximum estimate of 12,000 tons would leave 1,000 cars to be moved after Nov. 1. To Nov. 5, shipments were 1,662 cars, which would indicate that this year's movement will be about 2,500 cars as compared with a total shipmeut of 4,892 cars last year.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Nov. 12.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Nov. 12.	Last season to Nov. 12.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box arcas.	3,527	2,474	4,405	36,525	21,138	26,289
Barrel. do.	665	4,712	953	20,750	46,475	72,412
Cabbage	547	2,134	659	23,507	26,247	33,159
Cauliflower	160	132	136	913	871	3,823
Celery	377	651	300	7,315	5,936	10,373
Grapes	568	1,034	1,524	34,197	38,842	39,203
Lettuce:						
Old	110	100	111	17,884	12,392	12,480
New	169	161	51	555	441	8,811
Onions	324	971	319	14,839	19,703	28,182
Potatoes:						
Sweet	429	822	472	8,927	8,384	17,964
White	3,871	6,607	4,629	128,458	108,335	196,711
Tomatoes	128	10	105	16,202	15,076	15,159
Vegetables, mixed	257	302	247	13,895	11,103	13,348
Total	11,132	20,110	13,911	323,967	314,943	477,914

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS.

Month.	Florida.		California.		
	Oranges.	Grapefruit.	Oranges.	Grapefruit.	Lemons.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
May	624	839	5,747	32	1,478
June	10	24	5,414	46	2,232
July	.....	1	3,189	62	1,801
Aug	1	.....	2,978	45	573
Sept	1	181	2,458	37	711

British Columbia Apples Active in New York City Market.

Apples from British Columbia, Canada, are selling in large quantities on the New York City market this season. Last season only a few cars of British Columbia apples reached New York, but the carlot arrivals up to Nov. 5 this year totaled nearly 530 cars. Importations of Canadian apples carry a tariff rate of 30¢ per bu., according to the provisions of the Emergency Tariff Act.

The Canadian supply has had a material effect on the domestic box apple market. Not only New York but other large cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago, as well as other middle western cities, are receiving apples from the Okanogan Valley, lying just north of the State of Washington. New York, however, seems to be the favorite outlet for these Canadian shipments.

The Canadian Government's estimate in October placed the British Columbia commercial apple crop at 1,000,000 bbls., or 5,000 cars. This amount is nearly double the commercial crop of this section in 1920. This large crop and the lower markets this year in Europe are doubtless the reasons for the heavier shipments of Okanogan apples to the United States. The grades of this stock are marked "No. 1" and "No. 2" in contrast with the Extra Fancy, Fancy, and "C" grades of the Pacific Northwest. The principal varieties on the New York market have been Wealthys, McIntosh, Winter Bananas, and Jouathans.

Although there have been fluctuations since the opening of the season in September, medium sizes of No. 1 stock have sold generally at $2.50 per box. Most of these apples are handled by private sale, comparatively few British Columbia apples being offered at auction.

In Boston, medium No. 1 stock has been ranging $2.50 to $3 per box, most sales bringing $2.75. Jonathans and McIntosh are quoted almost exclusively on that market. Philadelphia seems to favor the Grimes Golden variety. The prevailing price there, on British Columbia Grimes Golden apples, has been $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 1 stock.

Potato and Apple Markets Dull in Western New York—Cabbage Higher.

Trading in western New York potatoes is inactive and prices are lower. The large supplies accumulated at terminal markets in anticipation of the railroad strike have found no outlet and prices have declined, both at shipping points and city markets. Growers were receiving $1 per bu. As the market weakened shippers offered 90¢, but very little stock was hauled. Later 80¢ per bu was offered, and this figure practically stopped haulings.

The very limited supplies now being hauled are mostly those previously contracted or those for which no storage space is available. Dealers' supplies are extremely light, and unless the market advances shipments may decrease. The greater portion of the stock recently shipped has been rolled to the smaller towns, but very little reaching the larger city markets.

Cold weather and snow contributed toward a sharp advance in the prices of Danish type cabbage. In the sections east of Rochester practically all cabbage has been cut and nearly all placed in storage, while west of Rochester limited quantities are still uncut. Fully 90% of the cabbage is in the hands of

(Concluded on page 336, column 1.)

Grain

WHEAT PRICES REGISTER SLIGHT GAINS DURING PAST WEEK.

Flour Trade Reported as Fair at Minneapolis—Corn Prices Close Fractionally Lower.

A net advance of 1¢ to 3¢ was recorded in wheat prices in the different markets during the week ending Nov. 14, but corn closed the week fractionally lower. Until the 14th the market showed a hardening tendeney, and at the high point of that day Chicago December wheat was 12¢ above the low point of Nov. 4, when 98¢ was recorded. But a slump followed the early strength on the 14th, caused by free selling based on a report that seaboard exporters and recent foreign buyers of Hard Winter wheat were reselling at prices equal to Chicago December quotations. This caused a slump of 5¢, thus wiping out nearly half of the previous ten days' advance.

The closing prices on Nov. 14 were: Chicago December wheat $1.05½ and December corn 46⅜¢, Minneapolis December wheat $1.18. Kansas City 98¢, and Winnipeg $1.03¼. Chicago May wheat closed at $1.09 and May corn at 52¼¢, Minneapolis May wheat $1.16¼, Kansas City $1.02, and Winnipeg $1.08⅛.

GOOD PREMIUM ON RED WINTER.

On Nov. 14 No. 2 Red Winter wheat in the Chicago market sold at 12¢ to 13¢ over December and No. 2 Hard Winter at the December price to 2¢ over. No. 2 Mixed corn sold at 1¼¢ over December and No. 2 Yellow at 1¾¢ to 2¢ over. No. 3 White oats sold at 33¢. The price paid to farmers for No. 2 corn in the central Iowa district on the 14th was approximately 32½¢.

The milling demand for wheat at Kansas City during the week under review was only fair until the 12th, when there was some improvement. Export demand was dull. No sales of No. 2 wheat were reported on the 14th, thus making it impossible to quote the premium. The price paid to farmers for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat in central Kansas on the 14th was approximately 95¢.

Minneapolis reported flour trade as only fair at the close of the week. The price paid to farmers in central North Dakota for No. 1 Dark Hard spring wheat on the 14th was approximately $1.06¾.

EXPORT BUSINESS SLOW.

Export business in American wheat during the week was generally reported as slow. Winnipeg, however, reported active buying of cash wheat for export, particularly late in the week. The rather slow demand for cash wheat in the United States for export is accounted for by the heavy stocks at the seaboard. These stocks are going out as rapidly as room can be obtained in vessels, but unitl the congestion at some of the ports is cleared up, there is no object in exporters drawing heavily on the interior for fresh supplies.

A feature of the export news of the week was a statement that India has so far this season bought 40,000,000 bus. of wheat from the various exporting countries. This confirms the early estimates that India would be a heavy importer during the present crop year. It is probable that imports will be necessary in India until late next spring. At that time native wheat will be available. A report from Liverpool stated that Germany has bought 35,000,000 bus. of wheat so far during the present crop season, and that further purchases will be necessary.

FLOUR BOUGHT FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF.

Chicago reported that 10,000 bbls. of flour had recently been purchased for the Russian Relief. No recent estimates have been made of the probable necessary importations into Russia.

While there has as yet been no marked effect from lack of rain in western Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, unofficial reports from time to time in the last week indicate that the condition has become serious. Messages from Kansas said that possibly 5,000,000 acres, or nearly 50% of the wheat area of that State, is in the dry territory.

The visible supply statements issued on the 14th showed a decrease of 213,000 bus. of wheat in the United States for the week. This made the total 55,382,000 bus., compared with 41,306,000 a year ago.

Corn decreased 186,000 bus. for the week, leaving the total 18,705,000 bus. compared with 8,817,000 a year ago. Corn prices were heavy during the week, notwithstanding that there was a steady export demand and fairly large sales were made. The grain trade construed the estimate on the corn crop, issued by the Department of Agriculture on Nov. 9, as bearish.

Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products.

The number of farms reporting cooperative marketing of farm products through farmers' organizations in 1919, according to the Fourteenth Census, was 511,383, or 7.9% of all farms in the United States.

In Minnesota 78,314 farms, or 43.9% of all farms in the State, reported cooperative marketing of farm products in 1919. Both cooperative elevators and cooperative creameries are numerous in this State. Other States with a large number of farms reporting cooperation were Iowa, with 43,350; Wisconsin, with 42,848; Michigan, with 42,104; Kansas, 33,654; Nebraska, with 32,543; and California, with 25,772.

Sales through farmers' marketing organizations in the United States in 1919 amounted to $721,983,639, or an average of $1,412 for each farm reporting. The most important products marketed in this way were grain, milk and cream, fruits, and truck crops.

The largest total sales were reported from the following States: California, $127,990,981; Minnesota, $82,760,459; Iowa, $59,403,626; Illinois, $47,920,487; New York, $44,906,247; Nebraska, $44,755,140; Kansas, $44,290,957;

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Nov. 12:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,230	34	.....	158	38
Gulf ports [2]	1,549	420	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,421	.....	.....	559	.....
Total	4,200	454	.....	717	38
Previous week	3,512	474	62	945	190
Corresponding week last year	5,100	319	.....	550	693
Total July 1 to Nov. 12, 1921	111,661	9,510	449	15,401	3,404
Corresponding period last year	121,945	1,850	2,261	8,554	16,629

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Nov. 11.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.[1]
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	103½	103	104¾	106	107¼	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	125	124	127	130	131	.....
	No. 2	121	121	124	126	130	.....
	No. 3	112	113	117	120	122	.....
	No. 4	105	105	109	111	113	.....
Northern Spg.	No. 1	120	120	122	122	127	.....
	No. 3	107	107	109	109	114	.....
	No. 4	103	103	104	108	109	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	111½	112½	114⅜	115½	116¼	.....
	No. 3	110⅜	109⅜	111	112⅝	115	.....
	No. 4	.....	110	111	112	110	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	101⅞	106	102	107	106	.....
	No. 2	101½	102½	105⅜	106½	111¼	.....
	No. 3	96	101¼	105¼	107⅜	110	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	110	111	.....	114	113	.....
	No. 3	102½	.....	.....	110	111	.....
	No. 4	97	99⅜	103	.....	103	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	116	114	119	118½	.....
	No. 3	112	114	114½	112½	113⅝	.....
	No. 4	.....	94	.....	95	98	.....

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	46½	46¼	.....	47¼	47	.....
	No. 2	46½	46¼	47	47	46½	.....
	No. 3	43	42¼	43¼	44¾	45½	.....
	No. 4	42½	42½	42½	43	43½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	46¾	46¾	48	48	48	.....
	No. 2	46½	46½	47½	48	47¼	.....
	No. 3	44	43½	44	44¾	45½	.....
	No. 4	43	42½	42½	43	43½	.....
Mixed	No. 1	46	45¾	.....	47	47	.....
	No. 2	45⅝	45½	46½	47	46¾	.....
	No. 3	43	43½	43¼	43¾	.....	.....
	No. 4	43½	42¾	.....	43¼	43¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	41	41¼	41	42	42½	.....
	No. 2	40¾	40¾	42	.....	42	.....
	No. 3	.....	40½	.....	41¼	41	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Yellow	No. 1	42	42½	43½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	42½	42⅝	43	44	45	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Mixed	No. 1	37	38	39	.....	41	.....
	No. 2	37	38½	39	40½	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	36½	37	.....	37	36	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	39	40	39½	39	.....
Mixed	No. 1	.....	37	37	37	35¾	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	46	46½	46½	47	47	.....
	No. 2	46	46½	.....	46¾	.....	.....
	No. 3	45	45	.....	45	44½	.....
	No. 4	.....	45	45	45	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	47½	48	48¼	.....
	No. 2	46	46¾	47½	48	47¼	.....
	No. 3	45	45½	.....	46	46	.....
	No. 4	44	45	45½	45¼	44½	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	34	34⅜	35	35	35½	.....
	No. 3	30¾	31½	32	32	32⅝	.....
	No. 4	29½	29¾	31½	31¾	31½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	27½	28¾	29¼	29⅝	.....	.....
	No. 3	26¾	27	28	28½	28¾	.....
	No. 4	25¾	26½	27½	27¾	28½	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	29	29⅜	.....	.....	32	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	26½	27	28	.....	28¾	.....
	No. 4	26	.....	.....	28	27½	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	33½	33½	34½	.....	.....
	No. 3	32	31¾	32	32⅝	34	.....
	No. 4	31	31	.....	32½	31½	.....

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		75	73¾	76½	.....	.....	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	65½	65½	68	70	70¾	.....

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	101¼	103	104½	106⅜	104⅜	.....
	May	106¼	108	109½	111⅓	109¾	.....
Corn	Dec.	45⅝	46⅜	46⅝	47⅜	46	.....
	May	51⅜	52½	52¾	53½	52⅜	.....
Oats	Dec.	31½	32¼	32½	32⅞	32¼	.....
	May	36⅞	37¼	37½	37⅞	37¼	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	93½	95	96⅞	98⅝	98¼	.....
	May	98¾	100⅝	102⅜	103¾	102⅝	.....
Corn	Dec.	38⅝	38¾	39½	39¼	38⅜	.....
	May	44⅛	44¾	45½	45⅝	44⅜	.....
Oats	Dec.	28⅞	29½	29⅝	30	29⅜	.....
	May	33½	34⅜	34⅜	35	35	.....

[1] Holiday.

Hay and Feed

HAY MOVEMENT IN WEST REDUCED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Firmer Tone Evident at Central Western Markets—Eastern Markets Dull and Lower.

Rain, snow, and colder weather in the hay-producing sections of the North Central States were important factors in the hay market situation in central western markets for the week ending Nov. 12. Country loadings and shipments were reported to be lighter than for some time and there was a firmer tone in most of the western distributing markets. This firmness was not extended to either southern or eastern markets, however, and prices declined or the demand was very limited at most of them. Eastern markets particularly were weak and prices declined 50¢ to $1.50 per ton. Local forage is still a dominant factor in the light demand in the southern markets.

Carload receipts for the week at ten of the principal markets compare favorably with those at the corresponding time last year as is shown in the following table:

Cities.	1921.		1920.
	Nov. 12	Nov. 5.	Nov. 13.
Boston	156	199	58
New York	279	235	415
Pittsburgh	256	250	218
Cincinnati	96	166	141
Chicago	226	185	179
Minneapolis, St. Paul	166	184	154
St. Louis	75	.....	.....
Kansas City	181	250	393
San Francisco	104	50	139
Los Angeles	162	109	101

TIMOTHY DECLINES IN EAST.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy hay at New York and Boston continued fairly heavy and added to the overstocked condition of the market resulting in price reductions of 50¢ per ton at Boston and $1.50 per ton at New York. At Boston stocks in the hands of both receivers and retailers are more than adequate for the current demand and the invoices being received of hay yet to arrive tend to depress the market further. The market is quiet and the demand very light at both Philadelphia and Baltimore. Heavy receipts and heavy stocks are causing receivers at Pittsburgh considerable difficulty and concessions in price are necessary in many instances to make sales.

Very little activity prevails in any of the southern markets and dealers do not expect much change until later in the season when stocks of local hay and forage have become exhausted.

The movement of hay to central western markets was lighter, due partly to the election and Armistice Day holidays and partly to the snow and rain which prevented country loading in some sections. The shipping demand is not large and the local demand in most markets, including Kansas City, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, was only sufficient to clear up the current receipts and a part of the recent accumulations. At Chicago, however, a good demand absorbed the 156 cars of timothy received. Colder weather and an increased feeding demand were the principal causes of the active market.

Clover hay.—A scarcity of high grade clover hay for the dairy trade is reported in several markets, including St. Louis,

(Concluded on page 333, column 1.)

INCREASED ACTIVITY REPORTED IN MARKETS FOR FEEDSTUFFS.

Colder Weather Factor in Stimulating Demand—Supplies and Offerings Still Adequate.

There was a firmer feeling in millfeeds during the week ending Nov. 12 than has been noted for some time. Stiffening of prices was more in evidence at western shipping points than in consuming and distributing markets.

The improved tone in wheat feeds was primarily due to a slackening up of offerings from mills. Heavy snowstorms in a few sections and colder weather also acted as a stimulus to the demand. Stocks in hands of dealers are reported as fair. Warehouses, particularly those at the head of the Lakes, report increased holdings.

Production of most feeds continues good and supplies generally are fully adequate to meet the present demand. The movement was fair.

Wheat mill feeds.—In spite of reduced offerings by the principal Minneapolis mills, shipments of wheat mill feeds from that market during the past week averaged around 2,000 tons daily. Much of this feed was placed in storage, and warehouses at the head of the Lakes show a decided increase in holdings which totaled about 27,000 tons at the end of the week. It is quite probable that a large part of these holdings will not be moved until next spring. Because of the poor flour demand, production of wheat feeds by southwestern mills was materially curtailed. With offerings of bran and shorts scarce in that section, many buyers who previously sold short for deferred shipment experienced difficulty in filling their contracts. Active inquiry caused prices of these feeds to advance about $1 per ton. Flour middlings and reddog were in fairly good request at prices unchanged from last week. The country demand was light. Available supplies are in excess of present requirements.

COTTONSEED MEAL PRICES EASIER.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Reports of a bigger cotton crop than was forecasted tended to ease prices for cottonseed meal and cake. The demand, both export and domestic, continued light and mills reported that speculative operators were slow or unable to supply shipping directions. Arkansas meal is offered $1 per ton lower than Oklahoma meal in the Kansas City market. Usually Arkansas meal commands a premium of $2 per ton over Oklahoma meal. In the Southeast the difference in price between cottonseed meal and shorts is considered so great that feeders prefer the shorts and use less cottonseed meal. A fair demand was noted for spot meal in Buffalo and a few northeastern markets. In most of the southern markets meal prices were lowered $1 and hull prices 50¢ per ton. Inquiry for distant future shipment was poor. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—The domestic demand for linseed products improved slightly and export inquiry continued good. As a result prices in most markets advanced about $1 per ton. Stocks at mills are light and production is good. Offerings which were mostly for immediate shipment were well taken. Thirty-three per cent meal was quoted at $40 Milwaukee. Demand and supplies were about normal in that market. Feed mixers were the principal buyers, though fairly good sales were reported to

(Concluded on page 335, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, NOV. 12.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	26.00	23.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	23.00	22.00	20.50	20.00	22.50	18.00	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	25.00	22.00	24.00	24.50	26.50	.....	20.00	19.00	.....	21.00	17.00	12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.50	24.00	21.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	17.50	19.00	20.00	16.50	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	24.00	21.00	24.50	23.50	26.50	.....	20.00	18.00	18.50	20.50	16.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.00	20.00	.....	25.00	23.50	25.50	.....	19.00	19.50	17.50	19.50	16.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	20.00	21.00	18.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	27.00	.....	.....	28.00	30.00	24.00	22.00	.....	22.00	21.00	21.00	19.00	17.00	21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	29.00	22.00	20.00	.....	18.00	19.50	19.50	17.00	16.00	20.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	28.00	19.50	18.00	.....	15.00	17.50	17.00	14.00	13.00	18.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	10.50	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	24.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.50	21.75	22.25	21.00	22.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	18.00	16.25	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.00	21.75	23.50	24.00	22.00	.....	17.00	15.50	21.50	18.50	.....	.....	12.50	26.00	25.00
Hard winter	.....	21.75	22.50	.....	22.00	22.50	.....	15.00	20.50	18.00	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	23.00	22.75	22.50	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	20.50	17.25	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.00	.....	.....	23.00	27.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	22.00	27.00	20.50	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	23.50	18.75	24.00	.....	.....	.....	15.50	26.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	14.50	25.00	.....
Rye middlings	21.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	17.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	44.00	45.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.00	40.50	41.75	39.50	35.00	41.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	46.50	.....	44.75	.....	.....	.....	35.00	38.00	44.00	40.00	40.75	.....	38.50	44.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	44.50	43.00	42.75	.....	36.00	37.50	33.50	36.00	41.00	38.50	38.75	.....	37.00	.....	36.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	21.50	19.00	.....	23.00	20.50	.....	16.50	22.00	26.00
Gluten feed	33.39	33.34	32.93	.....	.....	40.00	.....	27.25	31.08	29.95	26.65	.....	32.75	.....	.....
White hominy feed	27.25	27.25	26.50	24.00	28.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	22.25	20.50	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	26.25	26.00	25.50	24.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	21.25	19.50	.....	17.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	29.00	23.00	22.50	.....	[3]30.00
Dried beet pulp	26.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	31.50	33.00	.....	.....	23.80	23.90	18.50	23.50	21.25	.....	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

LESS INTEREST SHOWN IN ALSIKE AND RED CLOVER SEED.

Practically No Large Seedsmen Active Recently in Important Producing Sections—Prices Lower.

Lack of interest by seedsmen in increasing their stocks of red and alsike clover seed caused prices of each to decline during the two weeks ending Nov. 12. In a few sections prices were a little higher largely on account of a more or less local demand rather than the general demand, which recently has been dull. Approximately 10% more of each of these crops moved during the two weeks and the percentage sold by growers up to Nov. 8 in important producing sections is shown in the accompanying tables.

Red clover.—Approximately 50% of the commercial supply of red clover seed from the 1921 crop has been sold by growers. The greatest movement during the past two weeks took place in Michigan and southwestern Iowa. In some sections there was practically no movement at all. The average price paid to growers for clean seed was about $15.75 per 100 lbs. compared with $16.20 on Oct. 25. The prices in various sections ranged from $15 in northern Illinois and Missouri to $16.90 in southern Wisconsin. At present growers are not selling freely, and seedsmen are just as reluctant about buying.

ALSIKE PRICES LOSE GAINS.

Alsike clover.—During the two weeks ending Nov. 12 alsike prices lost the gains they had made during the two weeks prior to Oct. 25. On Nov. 8 the average price paid to growers throughout the country was $13.65 compared with $14.35 on Oct. 25. The prices for clean seed ranged from $12.20 per 100 lbs. in northwestern Ohio to $15 in Idaho. About 65% of the crop has been sold by growers and, as in the case of red clover, the greatest movement during the two weeks occurred in Michigan. Some difficulty is being experienced by shippers in southern Wisconsin and the Willamette Valley, Oreg., in finding a market for mixed lots of alsike and white clover seed. Wholesale selling prices for alsike clover seed declined about $1 per 100 lbs. between Oct. 25 and Nov. 8, and the market at present is rather unstable.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Michigan	$15.60	$15.95	$16.55	60	35	30
N. Illinois	15.00	15.50	15.95	65	55	55
C. Illinois	15.20	16.00	16.00	45	40	30
N. Indiana	15.80	17.10	16.90	65	60	50
C. Indiana	16.10	16.70	16.30	40	40	40
S. Indiana	16.70	17.20	17.15	35	30	10
NW. Ohio	16.50	17.50	17.85	65	65	50
SW. Ohio	16.70	17.45	18.35	10	10	10
Minnesota	15.20	14.85	15.80	60	50	25
W. Wis	16.00	16.70	16.75	30	30	5
E. Wis	16.30	16.70	17.25	35	35	5
S. Wis	16.90	17.25	17.80	50	35	25
Idaho	15.00	16.25	16.00	75	65	30
Oregon	15.25	15.00	15.00	85	70	55
Nebraska	15.00	14.70	15.00	35	35	10
Kansas	16.35	16.45	15.50	60	50	35
NE. Iowa	15.55	15.00	15.10	45	40	25
SW. Iowa	15.60	15.85	15.15	60	30	30
SE. Iowa	15.10	15.65	15.50	65	50	40
Missouri	15.00	16.10	16.20	40	40	30

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Michigan	$12.80	$14.50	$13.75	75	25	20
N. Illinois	13.25	14.00	13.45	70	70	65
C. Illinois	13.90	14.00	13.55	60	45	30
N Indiana	13.75	14.25	13.80	70	70	65
C. Indiana	14.65	14.60	14.05	65	65	60
NW. Ohio	12.20	13.55	13.20	70	70	70
SW. Ohio	12.40	14.50	12.50	50	45	30
New York	14.20	15.50	15.50	.....	65	60
W. Wis	13.75	14.50	13.75	20	15	10
E. Wis	13.55	13.60	14.10	45	40	30
S. Wis	13.75	14.65	14.85	55	55	45
Idaho	15.00	15.00	14.00	90	85	75
Oregon	14.00	13.60	12.50	85	75	65

Imports of Italian Clover and Alfalfa seed Show Decrease.

Shipments of red clover and alfalfa seed from the Florence (Italy) consular district to the United States during the period 1911 to 1920, inclusive, averaged 3,300,000 lbs. annually. In 1919 shipments reached the highest point, totaling 9,944,000 lbs. and in 1920 fell to 4,456,900 lbs. as reported by the American consul at Florence under date of Oct. 12, 1921.

At the close of 1920 about one-third of that season's crop remained unsold and the carryover was heavy. Because of drought during the growing season, the production in 1921 was only about half the normal crop and of fair quality. There have been no shipments to the United States since July, 1920, although prices have declined considerably, the exchange rate is equally as favorable as it was at that time, and fairly large stocks are still on hand. The principal foreign demand at present comes from Germany and France.

Prices for clover seed at Bologna around Oct. 11 were as follows: Selected, $17 per 100 lbs.; first quality, $11.75 to $13.50; and "commercial" or second quality, $10 to $10.75. These prices may be compared with $21.75 to $23.50 per 100 lbs. for selected, $18 to $19.75 for first quality and $14.50 to $16.25 for "commercial" or second quality during the last of December, 1920.

There are also considerable stocks of alfalfa seed on the Bologna market at the following prices: Selected, $15.25 per 100 lbs.; first quality, $9 to $10; and "commercial" or second quality, $7.15 to $8. These quotations are about 30% below those prevailing in December, 1920.

A $500,000 crop of watermelons is grown annually in southeastern Missouri in two counties on lands which were until recently considered swamp. By clearing and draining these lands a sandy soil is obtained, and this section is now known in middle western markets for its watermelons.

The district centers around Kennett where a representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is stationed each year. The season extends from about July 25 to Aug. 30. The active movement from southeastern Missouri, during August in most years, about bridges the gap between heavy southern shipments and the heavy yield farther north. At this period Missouri becomes temporarily one of the most important melon shipping sections and attracts wide attention. Shipments from other parts of the State continue fairly active through September.

The States of New York and Utah have recently adopted the U. S. standard grades for white potatoes. These grades have been established in 14 States.

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN SOME AREAS.

Seedsmen, However, Less Active than Two Weeks Ago—Growers Holding About 15% of Crop.

The pronounced activity noted two weeks ago in the timothy seed market subsided considerably during the week ending Nov. 12 when seedsmen seemed to be reluctant to bid on any seed except that of fancy quality. One Wisconsin firm was reported to have bought four or five carloads in northeastern Iowa and representatives of one or two small Iowa seedsmen were buying considerable seed. The principal seedsmen in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and in other large cities were less active in most sections.

In the Minnesota and South Dakota districts the Minneapolis, Winona, and other seedsmen who usually operate in these districts were fairly active and prices advanced more there than in some other districts. Less than 5% more of the crop moved from growers' hands between Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, and nearly 15% of the commercial surplus still remains on the farms.

In a majority of the districts, as shown in the accompanying table, prices on Nov. 8 were approximately the same as or a trifle higher than in the two weeks previous. They ranged from $3.85 per 100 lbs. of recleaned seed in northwestern Missouri to $4.85 in southern Illinois. In southwestern and southeastern Iowa, and northwestern Missouri, prices declined on an average 5¢, 25¢, and 45¢ per 100 lbs., respectively, but advanced 10¢, 15¢, and 20¢ in northeastern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and northern Illinois, respectively.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 11.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
NE. Iowa	$4.00	$3.90	$3.85	80	75	70
SW. Iowa	4.05	4.10	3.80	90	90	85
SE. Iowa	4.05	4.30	3.95	85	85	75
NW. Missouri	3.85	4.30	4.00	90	85	85
NE. Missouri	4.35	4.35	4.05	85	85	85
S. Minnesota	3.95	3.80	3.75	75	70	65
NE. South Dak	3.90	3.75	3.65	85	80	80
North Dakota	3.45	3.65	3.75	45	35	35
N. Illinois	4.50	4.30	4.00	75	75	75
C. Illinois	4.75	4.70	4.50	90	85	80
S. Illinois	4.85	4.50	4.25	95	95	95
Indiana	4.40	4.50	4.35	85	80	80
N. Ohio	4.35	4.45	4.10	80	80	80
Wisconsin	4.20	4.10	3.90	45	25	20

More Alfalfa Seed Arrives.

The arrivals of seed, subject to the seed importation act, at New York and Baltimore during the two weeks ending Nov. 12 were approximately 69,500 lbs. of crimson clover and 22,000 lbs. of white clover from Germany; 59,800 lbs. red clover mostly from Chile and Germany; 927,700 lbs. alfalfa from Argentina; 446,400 lbs. rape from Holland, France, and Argentina; 199,600 lbs. rye grass from Great Britain; 115,400 lbs. orchard grass from Denmark and Holland; and 33,000 lbs. vetch, 15,800 lbs. clover, and 110,800 lbs. grass seed from Germany. Other commodities that arrived during the week were 875,200 lbs. of sunflower seed from Argentina and 407,000 lbs. of canary seed mostly from Argentina.

The exports of seed from these two ports during the same period were approximately 180,100 lbs. of timothy seed, mostly to Denmark and Great Britain; 69,600 lbs. redtop, 49,600 lbs. red clover, 144,200 lbs. alsike clover, and 149,500 lbs. meadow fescue to Great Britain; and 12,200 lbs. Kentucky blue grass to France.

VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION

(Concluded from front page.)

growers, their combined production on the above basis is from 10% to 20% of the total production of most items. For example, of the total production of sweet corn in 1919, 1918, and 1917 they produced on an average 10.5%; of garden peas, 15.8%; of dwarf snap beans, 23.5%; of garden beets, 12.4%; of onion sets, 10.8%; of onion seed, 23.6%; of cucumber, 13.1%; of muskmelon, 17.2%; and of tomato, 11.1%. In the case of cabbage seed they controlled only 2% and of watermelon, pepper, pumpkin, spinach, and winter squash less than 10%. With reference to carrot, lettuce, parsley, radish, and salsify, however, these concerns produced on an average 25% or more of the total production of each.

Because of unsatisfactory data, figures could not be compiled for mangel beet and Swede turnip. The information available, however, indicates that this year's production of these seeds in the United States was very small. The figures for sugar beet seed represent actual reports and are believed to be complete.

Imports are given for the 9 months ending Sept. 30 and for the years 1920 and 1919. In addition to the items shown in the table the following vegetable seeds were imported during the first 9 months of 1921: Cauliflower, 8,240 lbs.; corn salad, 1,488 lbs.; egg plant, 1,156 lbs.; and kohlrabi, 10,028 lbs.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE SEED.

Kind of seed.	1921 commercial acreage			Commercial production.			Imports.		
	Planted.	Abandoned.	Harvested.	1921.	1920.	1919.	9 months ending Sept. 30, 1921.	Calendar year 1920.	Calendar year 1919.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beans, dwarf snap	12,625	768	11,857	8,985,000	15,069,000	25,093,000	.....	.....	.....
Beans, garden pole	3,911	37	3,874	2,582,000	5,480,000	4,395,000	.....	.....	.....
Beet, garden	380	75	305	180,000	118,000	1,858,000	152,864	238,111	160,962
Beet, sugar	3,699	33	3,666	3,575,000	6,770,000	6,700,000	6,385,979	23,446,087	9,830,068
Cabbage	636	78	558	224,000	156,500	1,383,000	144,240	390,741	168,951
Carrot	196	57	139	76,200	290,700	1,562,000	33,633	69,428	15,666
Celery	100	5	95	45,800	27,600	54,090	267,252	593,722	768,101
Cucumber	3,577	345	3,232	487,400	579,800	766,300	.....	.....	.....
Kale	39	6	33	29,700	11,400	43,000	29,190	77,069	18,866
Lettuce	1,085	67	1,018	309,500	587,000	679,800	.....	.....	.....
Muskmelon	2,223	257	1,966	395,000	169,000	149,900	.....	.....	.....
Watermelon	6,558	151	6,407	732,200	613,600	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Onion seed	1,108	3	1,105	334,000	800,800	2,618,000	.....	.....	.....
Onion sets	3,225	42	3,183	26,780,000	44,402,000	21,900,000	.....	.....	.....
Parsley	60	.....	60	27,500	117,400	111,500	136,118	179,774	52,713
Parsnip	48	.....	48	25,700	69,100	222,000	39,613	17,015	43,817
Peas, garden	35,680	1,168	34,512	27,197,000	87,309,600	47,968,000	.....	.....	.....
Pepper	1,308	114	1,194	99,200	27,100	12,000	5,415	2,050	6,420
Pumpkin	905	196	709	106,000	247,000	110,300	.....	.....	.....
Radish	1,617	34	1,583	258,000	614,300	2,537,000	144,492	320,487	111,562
Salsify	9	.....	9	3,000	15,500	92,600	.....	.....	.....
Spinach	32	6	26	24,700	101,000	361,000	527,760	1,139,143	367,032
Squash, summer	1,098	21	1,077	186,500	130,600	223,000	.....	.....	.....
Squash, winter	1,310	187	1,123	144,000	254,900	443,400	.....	.....	.....
Sweet corn	4,064	64	4,000	4,183,000	12,870,000	13,143,000	.....	.....	.....
Tomato	1,296	44	1,252	80,600	218,300	243,000	.....	.....	.....
Turnip, English	336	193	143	59,000	33,800	456,000	[1]1,997,304	[1]1,846,607	[1]1,810,479

[1] Includes Swede turnip.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 331.)

Ciucinnati, and Richmond, and prices for this quality of hay are equal to, if not higher, than those for the best grades of timothy.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices at New York suffered a $3 decline along with timothy, and an accumulation of hay on tracks at Atlanta caused a break of $1.50 per ton in the price of alfalfa at that market. At Cincinnati and Chicago an insufficient supply resulted in higher quotations. Efforts of Montana shippers to obtain lower freight rates on alfalfa to the Chicago market are reported to have been unsuccessful. Conditions were very unsettled at Kansas City. Western shippers are not pressing sales but are hoping for an improved demand and higher prices. The present demand is very unsatisfactory, however, and dealers are experiencing some difficulty on account of rejections by outside buyers. Shipping inquiries from southern and eastern buyers are very light.

Prairie.—The same conditions which prevailed in the timothy and alfalfa markets were present also in the prairie market situation. Light receipts at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City caused a better tone to the market, but there were no price changes of note. The stockyards at both Kansas City and Minneapolis were the principal buyers, while the principal demand at Chicago was from consumers who are substituting prairie for timothy. Central western shippers are apparently awaiting the effect on the market of the rate reductions expected Nov. 20 before making larger shipments.

Straw.—There is a good temporary local demand for straw at both Chicago and Kansas City, but the demand in other markets is very dull and prices are weak. The following prices represent local quotations: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $12.50, Baltimore $11, Richmond $13, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $8, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 oat straw—Boston $18.50, Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $10, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $8; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—Boston $24, New York $21, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $22.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $9.50.

New Hay Bulletin Available.

"Inspection and Grading of Hay" is the title of Department Bulletin No. 980 which has recently been printed. This bulletin is the last of a series of four consecutively numbered bulletins dealing with hay.

NO DEMAND EVIDENT FOR MILLET SEED IN MOST SECTIONS.

Thrashing Deferred Awaiting Higher Prices—Seedsmen Generally are Withholding Bids.

There is no life at all in the millet-seed market and prices have slumped below the low levels of a month ago. Unless a sharp advance takes place many growers will not thrash their crops, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Nov. 12.

The movement of the crop in most sections has been practically nil and seedsmen generally are not making any bids, except at feed prices, on any kind of millet except Japanese. The carryover, light demand of last year, and money stringency are important factors in causing seedsmen to be cautious in their millet-seed purchases.

The crop appears to be as small as was estimated in The Market Reporter for Oct. 15 and, even with the carryover, probably would be insufficient to take care of normal planting requirements next spring. However, the weather may, as during the past spring, be favorable for planting other crops, resulting again in a small demand for millet and other catch crops.

QUALITY ON PAR WITH 1920.

Not enough millet has been thrashed to permit a good comparison of the quality of the seed this year with last. Taking the country as a whole, the preliminary reports indicate that there is but little to choose between the quality of the two crops.

In the Tennessee district offers of $1.70 to $2.00 per 100 lbs. for thrasher-run seed, or about $2.00 to $2.15 basis clean seed, were being made about Nov. 8 and in most of the counties only about 10% or 15% of the crop had been sold by growers. For golden millet in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri 60¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. of thrasher-run seed were offered, but probably less than 5% of the total surplus crop in these States had left growers' hands by Nov. 8. Prices for common and Siberian millet were correspondingly low and growers were not selling freely.

In the broom-corn millet seed sections of Colorado and the Dakotas some correspondents indicated that much of the seed had been sold for poultry-feed purposes at prices of 60¢ to 80¢, thrasher-run, or 90¢ to $1.25 for clean seed. Approximately 75% of the Japanese millet seed crop was estimated to have been sold by growers in Iowa by Nov. 8 at prices ranging from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, or $2.50 to $3.50 basis clean seed. In the New York-Pennsylvania district growers were receiving about $3.25 for thrasher-run Japanese millet seed, and approximately 45% of the crop had been sold.

Except in regions where the production of a given kind of seed is large and special thrashing or hulling machines are available, the farmer usually has to rely on the common thrashing machine, possibly with some special attachments, for thrashing his seed.

Cowpeas are grown on most farms as a catch-crop and are considered of secondary importance from a monetary standpoint. Sometimes, however, a crop that is produced as a side issue returns a greater net profit per acre than one of the main crops. Cowpeas are no exception to this rule if properly prepared and judiciously marketed.

Cotton

SHARP DECLINES REGISTERED BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Spot Sales Much Smaller—Census Report Shows 495,000 Bales Consumed During October.

On Nov. 9, the day on which the Bureau of the Census issued its report of cotton ginned prior to Nov. 1, spot cotton prices dropped about ¾¢ per lb. and prices for future contracts declined about 1¢ per lb. The ginnings, which amounted to 6,646,136 bales, were considerably larger than the trade had expected, being indicative of a larger supply of cotton for this season than had been anticipated. This caused heavy selling of future contracts on Wednesday and throughout the remainder of the week ending Nov. 12, with a resultant decline of about 1¾¢ to 2½¢ per lb. The close of the week found the selling wave unabated and the market a one-sided affair with very little support from buyers. Saturday's closing prices were the lowest for the week.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated markets closed at 16.37¢ per lb. on Nov. 12, compared with 18.31¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.39¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. Saturday's average price is 4⅝¢ per lb., or a little more than $23 per bale, less than the high mark for the season of 20.99¢ per lb. touched on Sept. 28.

The decline in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from 177 points for July contracts at New York to 241 points for December contracts at New Orleans. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 230 points. December futures on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.55d. per lb. on Nov. 11, compared with 11.78d. at the close of the previous week and 13.92d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales fell off considerably during the week. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets amounted to 53,241 bales, compared with 71,245 bales the previous week and 54,990 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. Total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Nov. 12 were 1,451,213 bales, compared with 971,785 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the cotton goods market continued quiet during the week with declines in prices for some lines of goods.

Closing Future Prices for Nov. 12 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	16.15	18.27	36.35	15.45	17.44	36.85
January	16.08	17.78	34.75	15.54	17.13	35.00
March	16.10	17.68	33.00	15.50	16.97	33.45
May	16.05	17.50	32.03	15.35	16.88	32.47

Census Consumption Report.

On Nov. 15 the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for October, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of October American mills consumed 494,745 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 484,647 bales in September of this year, 401,325 bales in October, 1920, and 556,041 bales in October, 1919. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 amounted to 1,446,495, exclusive of linters, compared with 1,342,852 bales for the corresponding period in 1920. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Oct. 31 was 1,404,931, compared with 940,480 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 4,981,856, compared with 4,132,967 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 34,255,522, compared with 33,771,988 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	467,103	483,560	497,319	534,971
September	484,647	457,967	491,069	489,962
October	494,745	401,325	556,041	440,354
Total	1,446,495	1,342,852	1,544,429	1,465,287

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.

[500-lb. bales.]

From—	1921	1920
Egypt	27,096	15,380
Peru	6,303	12,309
China	347	9,775
Mexico	5,831	7,827
All other countries	3,684	10,456
Total	43,261	55,747

Stocks on Hand in America Oct. 31, Excluding Linters.

	Bales.
On hand July 31, 1921	6,590,359
Ginnings of 1921–22 crop prior to Nov. 1, 1921	6,646,136
Imports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	43,261
Total	13,279,756
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	1,446,495
	11,833,261
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	1,820,840
Supply on Oct. 31, 1921	10,012,421

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Nov. 12, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Nov. 12, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	175	200	200	300	200	200	300	175	223
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	250	150	150	200	150	173
Good Middling	100	125	125	100	100	150	100	100	100	100	110
Strict Middling	50	75	75	50	100	50	50	50	50	50	60
Middling	16.00	15.50	16.00	15.25	18.00	17.25	15.65	16.25	17.50	16.25	16.37
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	125	100	100	100	100	95
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	223
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	325	300	300	400	350	325	300	400	475	348
Good Ordinary [2]	400	450	400	400	500	450	425	400	500	575	450
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	48
Strict Middling	125	125	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	138
Middling [2]	200	225	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	238
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	325	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	350	353
Low Middling [2]	450	425	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	450	458
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	200	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	225
Strict Middling [2]	300	300	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	315
Middling [2]	450	475	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	420
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	250	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	273
Strict Middling [2]	350	350	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	363
Middling [2]	450	450	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	455
Sales for week, bales	750	879	1,748	140	5,350	3,315	16,938	16,088	2,580	5,453	[3] 53,241

[1] The differenees are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the priee of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substraeted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future eontracts made subject to seetion 5 of the United States eotton futures aet, as amended, on the future exehanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 11.
[Information from eommercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	2,475,744	2,045,327
Port stocks	1,569,360	1,287,840
Interior receipts	3,340,698	2,401,652
Interior stoeks	1,465,821	1,353,590
Into sight	4,276,333	3,735,557
Northern spinners' takings	749,792	482,047
Southern spinners' takings	1,207,984	783,102
World's visible supply of American eotton	4,678,928	3,972,091

Exports for the week ending Nov. 11, amounted to 150,705 bales, eompared with 162,799 bales the previous week and 110,371 bales for the eorresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 11, were 1,925,657 bales, compared with 1,261,615 bales for the eorresponding period in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 11.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	482,278	510,042
France	271,072	211,295
Germany	441,556	252,471
Italy	129,583	90,696
Japan and China	372,243	5,650
Spain	97,548	81,216
Belgium	57,739	60,826
Other counties	73,638	49,419
Total	1,925,657	1,261,615

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspeeted eotton, Government classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Nov. 10, 1921, and Nov. 12, 1920, of tho grades tenderable on future contraets made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures aet as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	227	3	292	96
Good Middling	3,941	93	3,386	722
Strict Middling	15,278	354	17,104	1,794
Middling	32,556	594	31,564	1,744
Strict Low Middling	28,839	3,011	15,665	1,199
Low Middling	6,800	2,146	5,413	318
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,736	136	3,038	77
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,034	620	2,763	91
Good Middling Yellow Stained	18	3	2	2
Total	93,429	6,960	79,230	6,045

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Nov. 11 at the port of New York were 123,272 bales, and for the eorresponding day in 1920, 22,192 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 421,604 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 356,933 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 in.	19⅝
Strict Middling, 1 in.	19¾
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	19¾
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	20
Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	25
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	26
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	20
Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	19
Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	26
Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	30
Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	32
Strict Low Middling, 1¼ ins.	28
Middling, 1¼ ins.	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for middling cotton based on middling short staple cotton at 16¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Nov. 12, 1921, and 18½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19¢ at Memphis on Nov. 13, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	225	300	150	200
1⅛ ins.	600	825	600	550
1 3/16 ins.	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000
1¼ ins.	1,400	.....	1,200	1,200
1 5/16 ins.	.....	.....	.....	1,600

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment are 48½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 38¼¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 32¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good were 62¼¢ per lb. for November-December delivery, of the grade Good Fair 53½¢ per lb. for December-January delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 42¢ per lb.; No. 2, 40¢; No. 3, 37¢; No. 4, 34¢; No. 5, 31¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 53½¢ per lb. for grade No. 2 and 52½¢ for grade No. 3.

A telegram from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted nominally at 42¢ per lb. at that port.

Consumption of Refined Cottonseed Oil.

The factory consumption of refined cottonseed oil during 1920 amounted to 680,191,000 lbs., according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents 60% of the production of crude oil and about 70% of the production of refined oil.

Available statistics indicate that the total supply of refined cottonseed oil during 1920 amounted to 1,179,932,000 lbs. Of this amount 274,376,000 lbs. was carried over into 1921, and the exports during 1920 amounted to 184,752,000 lbs., thus placing the amount available for factory consumption at 720,804,000 lbs. As the Census Bureau's report places the amount of refined oil consumed at 680,191,000 lbs., it is apparent that 40,613,000 lbs. were wasted, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

Port of Danzig Advantageously Situated for Importation of Cotton.

Much interest has recently been shown in cotton circles in the United States in regard to the port of Danzig. Danzig is the last ice-free port on the Baltic Sea and is situated at the mouth of the Vistula River, one of the greatest waterways of eastern Europe. This river, in connection with the Boug, Preipet, and Dneiper channels, will at some future date afford a clear steamship passage from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Danzig is situated less than 160 miles from Lodz, with its 1,349,630 cotton spindles, which are now consuming more than 20,000 bales of cotton each month. The freight from Danzig to Lodz in American money at the present rate of exchange is about 24¢ per bale, while from Stettin and Bremen, in Germany, where cotton is now bought, it is reported to be 103% and 217% higher, respectively. Besides this, freight shipments from Danzig reach Lodz in 4 to 7 days, while cotton from Germany requires a much longer period, often several weeks. There is little wonder that Lodz spinners who use large quantities of American cotton desire cotton consignments in Danzig, which city has ample banking, port, and storage facilities.

Accounting System for Cotton Ginneries.

Department Bulletin No. 985, entitled "A System of Accounting for Cotton Ginneries," has recently been printed and is now available for distribution. As but comparatively few ginneries keep such complete records as this bulletin presents, the system is so arranged that a modified form of records may be taken from it.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending Nov. 5.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$35.00	$32.00
New Bern, N. C.	35.00	33.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	32.00
Windsor, N. C.	33.00	30.00
Greenville, S. C.	38.00	33.00
Lake City, S. C.	38.00	37.00
Sumter, S. C.	38.00	35.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	38.00	33.00
New Orleans, La.	38.00	.....
Shreveport, La.	33.00	29.00
Atlanta, Ga.	37.00	34.00
Savannah, Ga.	36.00	33.00
Montgomery, Ala.	37.00	35.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	30.00	25.00
Guthrie, Okla.	31.00	24.00
Chandler, Okla.	29.00	26.00
Chickasha, Okla.	29.00-32.00	24.00-27.00
Dallas, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	36.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	36.00	.....
Jackson, Miss.	35.00	28.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	37.00	30.00
Alligator, Miss.	37.00	33.00
Greenville, Miss.	37.00	34.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	39.00	32.00
Coldwater, Miss.	33.00	31.00
Greenwood, Miss.	36.00	30.00
Macon, Miss.	30.00-33.00	25.00-30.00
Tupelo, Miss.	32.00	27.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	35.00	28.00-31.00
Blytheville, Ark.	34.00	30.00
Conway, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Earle, Ark.	35.00	30.00
England, Ark.	.....	28.00
Helena, Ark.	33.00-35.00	28.00-33.00
Hope, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	30.00	27.00
Monticello, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Newport, Ark.	.....	28.00
Texarkana, Ark.	28.00	25.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Warren, Ark.	34.00	32.00
Wilmot, Ark.	33.00	28.00
Little Rock, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	34.00	30.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	33.00	30.00
Kennett, Mo.	35.00	35.00
Malden, Mo.	33.00	26.00
Marston, Mo.	32.00	24.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	34.00	31.00
Ripley, Tenn.	35.00	32.00
Memphis, Tenn.	37.00	32.00

CALF RECEIPTS AT KANSAS CITY

(Concluded from front page.)

In general there has been a much better outlet for calves than for cattle, due chiefly to the fact that many feeders who were willing to take a chance on the former would not consider putting heavier and more expensive cattle in their feed lots. This, of course, applied particularly to medium and heavy weight calves which predominate at Kansas City.

As a result of this superior demand calf prices have held up relatively better than those of cattle. For example, comparing Kansas City prices as of Oct. 25 this year with prices prevailing at the same market on the corresponding day a year ago, good steers declined $6.45, or 43.5%, while veal calves declined $2.68 or 24.3%, and heavy calves $1.50 or 22.7%, all prices being per 100 lbs.

An analysis of the September run at Kansas City shows that 42% of the supply came from Texas, 37% from Kansas, 8% from Oklahoma, and 6% from Missouri, with the remaining 7% distributed among nine other States. An analysis of the record-breaking run of the week ending Oct. 15 shows that Kansas furnished 38%, Texas 34%, Oklahoma 8%, and Missouri and New Mexico each 6%. The remaining 8% was scattered among a number of States.

An outstanding feature of the calf supply at Kansas City during the past several months has been the abundance of 250-lb. and 350-lb. calves and the relative scarcity of light vealers. Many of these heavy and medium weight calves have been in stocker and feeder flesh and have found a ready outlet to country buyers.

Stocks of Hides on August 31.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand in the United States increased 45,412, or nearly 0.7% during August, 1921. This was partly due to the fact that 371,412 fewer cattle hides were sold during August than during the previous month. Stocks of sheep and lamb skins also increased, the number on hand Aug. 31 being 142,114, or a little more than 1% over those of July 31. This increase occurred despite the fact that 18,789 more sheep and lamb skins were sold during the month of August than during the preceding month. Stocks of calf and kip skins, however, decreased 265,800, or 5.8%.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.		Number sold during August, 1921.
	Aug. 31, 1921.	July 31, 1921.	
Cattle	6,494,281	6,448,869	1,455,535
Calf and kip	4,354,833	4,620,633	1,229,454
Sheep and lamb	13,904,019	13,761,905	2,000,913

NOTE.—Figures showing stocks on hand Aug. 31, 1920, are not available.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS OF FOREIGN MONEY.

[U. S. Federal Reserve Board.]

Country.	Monetary unit.	Exchange value in New York,			Par value.
		Nov. 7, 1921.	Oct. 7, 1921	Nov. 8, 1920	
Canada	Dollar	$0.9213	$0.9089	$0.90	$1.00
Belgium	Franc.	.0713	.071	.0613	.193
Denmark	Kroner	.1842	.1863	.131	.268
Germany	Mark.	.0036	.0082	.0116	.2382
Italy	Lira	.0421	.0401	.0337	.193
Netherlands	Florin	.346	.3234	.295	.402
Spain	Peseta	.1354	.1316	.129	.193
United Kingdom	Pound	3.9441	3.7877	3.345	4.8665

WESTERN NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

(Concluded from page 329.)

dealers. So far there has been no freeze such as caused much loss to the cabbage crop last year. No stock from storage has been shipped, practically all shipments having been loaded from the fields or from temporary storage. As soon as this is cleaned up and movement from storage begins prices are expected to advance.

The apple market continues very inactive. A few sales of common storage apples are being made, principally in baskets. Most of this stock is ripe and requires resorting before shipment, and but few dealers are willing to handle it. While some good common storage stock remains, the bulk is in poor condition and so ripe that it must be moved within a short time if marketed at all. Prices have remained practically unchanged. No sales for immediate shipment from cold storage have been reported. The market is very dull and trading exceedingly light. Market conditions are not expected to strengthen until the common stock is cleaned up.

Inspections of Fruits and Vegetables Reach Highest Mark in October.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, located in 28 cities, made 1,611 inspections of fruits and 1,508 inspections of vegetables during October. This total of 3,119 is the highest monthly record of the inspection service.

Fruit inspections in the important eastern markets greatly exceeded those of vegetables, while in the group of middle western cities the vegetable work was heavier. Chicago made 583 inspections during the month. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia ranked next, with about 400 each.

The October record shows an increase of 28% over the corresponding month last year, and is 70% greater than the September record this year. Of the October inspections, 855 were made for carriers. At six of the naval bases 3,804,183 lbs. of fruits and vegetables were inspected for the Navy Department and 403,565 lbs. for the Marine Corps.

Inspections during October.

[Car lots and less.]

Markets.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total Oct., 1921.	Total Sept., 1921.	Total Oct., 1920.
Atlanta	26	22	48	52	52
Baltimore	26	38	64	50	18
Boston	55	30	85	77	79
Buffalo	30	3	33	13	17
Chicago	235	348	583	193	217
Cincinnati	42	63	105	60	93
Cleveland	16	44	60	57	97
Columbus	8	28	36	22	20
Detroit	37	20	57	61	47
Fort Worth	29	4	33	10	.....
Harrisburg	2	1	3	.....	.....
Houston	16	10	26	3	95
Indianapolis	28	23	51	44	66
Kansas City	42	99	141	45	78
Los Angeles	2	1	3	2	10
Louisville	8	4	12	10	.....
Memphis	22	41	63	48	45
Milwaukee	25	19	44	37	5
Minneapolis	35	191	226	39	68
New Orleans	32	48	80	98	103
New York	148	65	213	165	233
Norfolk	5	11	16	2	.....
Omaha	10	103	113	5	26
Philadelphia	383	8	391	328	336
Pittsburgh	279	144	423	261	612
St. Louis	43	113	156	107	78
Washington	22	27	49	42	41
Wilkes-Barre	5	.....	5	5	.....
Total	1,611	1,508	3,119	1,836	2,436

About one-fifth of the season's carlot supplies of celery originated in New York State.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week ending Nov. 12.

Variety and grade.	From—	Market.	Price.[1]
			Per box.
Yellow Newtowns:			
All grades	Oreg.	London	$3.75–4.24
Do	Wash.	do	3.94–4.14
Extra fancy	Oreg.	Liverpool	3.55–4.04
Fancy	do	do	3.35–3.80
C grade	do	do	3.30–3.70
B grade	Calif.	do	3.06–3.45
No. 1	Br. Col.	do	3.55–3.65
No. 2	do	do	3.15–3.35
Jonathans:			
Extra fancy	Oreg.	Glasgow	2.51–3.15
Do	Wash.	Liverpool	2.86–3.11
Fancy	Oreg.	Glasgow	2.46–2.56
C grade	Wash.	Liverpool	2.76–2.96
No. 1	Br. Col.	do	2.86–3.11
No. 2	do	do	2.76–2.91
Delicious:			
Extra fancy	Oreg.	Glasgow	2.96–3.15
Spitzenburgs:			
No. 1	Br. Col.	Liverpool	2.76–3.11
No. 2	do	do	2.46–2.81

[1] Conversions made according to rate of exchange prevailing on Nov. 12, when a sailing was worth about 20¢.

Michigan Potatoes Shipped Largely to Middle Western Markets.

Michigan's total commercial output of potatoes for the 1920–21 season amounted to approximately 15,000 cars. Heaviest shipments occurred in November, 1920, when nearly 3,000 cars were moved. Usually Michigan ranks fourth among the important potato-shipping States.

The following tabulation shows the principal destinations of Michigan potatoes during the 1920–21 season, together with the number of carloads shipped to each. The figures show original destinations only. Many cars are diverted en route or reshipped to other markets.

Pittsburgh	1,829	Cleveland	824
Detroit	1,466	Toledo	799
Chicago	1,248	St. Louis	382
Cincinnati	1,027	Indianapolis	369

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 331.)

dealers in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. The movement was good.

Gluten feed.—Production of gluten feed was heavy. The demand was good and offerings were fairly well absorbed. A few manufacturers reduced their prices $1 per ton in order to dispose of accumulated stocks. Supplies in dealers' and jobbers' hands are considered light. The price quoted by principal manufacturers remained unchanged. Stocks are fair and the movement was fairly good.

Hominy feed.—The hominy feed situation was practically unchanged. The demand was slightly better. Prices remained firm and tended higher under strengthened corn prices. St. Louis reports sales at $19.50 with bids at $19 for white hominy, or about $1.50 per ton lower than Chicago prices. Yellow hominy was in fair supply at $1 less than white hominy. Stocks are light in most markets.

Alfalfa meal.—Stocks of alfalfa meal continue light in most markets and as production and offerings were light, prices were well sustained. Buyers appear disinclined to contract heavily in view of continued weakness in grains. Business was of small volume.

Beet pulp.—Beet pulp prices held steady in most markets. The demand was good. Stocks are ample and no scarcity of this feed is expected. In Chicago prices were reduced to $18.50 per ton by local dealers to meet outside competition. The movement was fair.

THE COTTONSEED MEAL SITUATION

(Concluded from front page.)

Figures published by the Bureau of the Census show that shipments of cake and meal during the years 1920 and 1921 were 1,728,358 and 1,876,510 tons, respectively.

Based on a production of 6,837,000 bales it is not thought that the manufacture of cottonseed meal and cake during 1921–22 will exceed 1,150,000 tons and this amount would, under normal conditions, be insufficient to supply domestic requirements. However, should actual cotton production figures be approximately 10% higher than the last estimate, as is freely predicted by the trade, the manufacture of cottonseed meal and cake will be correspondingly greater—perhaps sufficiently greater to avoid a shortage.

It should further be borne in mind that because of declining markets and the tendency to average earlier purchases, the demand for meal and cake last season was much heavier than conditions seemed to warrant. Bumper grain crops and exceptionally mild weather conditions tended to very light feeding and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that in the aggregate considerable supplies are still in dealers' hands.

The export demand was good during August and September, but recently it has fallen off. The European countries which suffered most from drought conditions are those showing a preference for linseed meal and large quantities of this feed have already been shipped. Should the demand continue it is likely that domestic buyers will shift to cottonseed meal because of the relatively high price of linseed meal.

Weather conditions and coarse grain prices will no doubt be the most important price-determining factors during the next few months. Excellent grain and forage crops do not point to any extended bullish movement in mill feeds, but because of the limited supply of seed it will be easier for mills to hold prices in hand by storing the meal until the desired prices may be obtained. In order to sustain prices, however, a good demand for oil would be nesessary, as oil can not be stored indefinitely.

It is thought that the use of meal for fertilizer purposes, usually estimated at about one-third of production, will be much less than during former years because fertilizer manufacturers may purchase other materials to better advantage.

Exports which have averaged about 10% of production during the last few years will probably be lighter this season than last year. During the period 1910–1914 Denmark and Germany took about two-thirds of the exports and the United Kingdom ranked third. While Denmark may be in the market for its usual requirements, Germany is not likely to purchase heavily, because of financial conditions, nor is it thought that the United Kingdom will be a heavy buyer because of the fairly good supplies of feedstuffs available.

Minnesota, Maine, New York, and North Dakota have been the four leading States of the season's early main crop potato movement. About 43,000 cars were shipped in August, September, and October, which is about equal to the combined movement from the 18 leading main crop potato States during the same months last season.

Nearly one-third of the season's supply of northern onions has come from New York and Massachusetts.

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